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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## ENCOURAGING SIGNS

OF A LARGE S. L. P. VOTE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Working Class Interest Manifested—Working Class Discontent so Great That Additional Speakers Are Required—Close Attention Paid to the Spokesman of Class Conscious Socialism.

Special to The Daily People.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 8.—If the S. L. P. does not poll a larger vote than ever in Massachusetts this year, those of us who are pushing the fight will have been very much out in our calculations. As election day approaches we are more and more encouraged by the interest aroused by our meetings, the large crowds attending them, the close attention paid to the speakers and above all the healthy sale of literature.

Owing to the activity of the hardworking comrades of Greater Boston, members of the S. L. C. and Section Boston, we have this year a large campaign fund and are putting up a more active campaign than ever before.

If the comrades all over the State will do their duty in the matter of distributing the leaflets with which we intend to flood the State (and there is no reason why they shouldn't), without a doubt a large vote will be polled.

In order to take the fullest advantage of the widespread spirit of discontent which is rife at the present time even in "prosperous" (?) Massachusetts, the S. L. C., in addition to the tour being made by Comrade M. T. Berry, our candidate for Governor, has also arranged to send Comrades Joseph F. Malloney and S. J. French on a tour of the principal cities and towns.

Those two comrades will make a good team, and there is no doubt but that their work will prove very effective. We can imagine the fate of the poor Kangaroo when this team besieges any of its strongholds, particularly Malloney with his powerful oratory and inimitable wit.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!

Our hearts are aching now for you,

You'll have to skip before their guns

As the rabbit from the sportsman runs.

O, Kangaroo! O, Kangaroo!

What a lashing is in store for you.

Last night Malloney and French held forth at Castle Square in this city for nearly two hours to an audience which at one time was fully 600, while about 400 of those never moved from the time Comrade Malloney started to speak till the meeting closed.

Comrade M. G. Power opened the meeting at 8 p. m. and introduced S. J. French of Lawrence, who made a short speech explaining why Socialists are so persistent in their agitation, and how we recognize that the changes occurring in social forms and institutions in all past times have been a result of the changes wrought in economic conditions through the development of the means of wealth production; that from the same cause another change, a change from private to collective ownership of these means of production, was rendered necessary and it could and would be brought about only by the working class acting as a class-conscious body under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party.

By the time Comrade French had finished a large crowd had gathered.

Comrade Malloney, when introduced, launched into an able exposition of the class struggle and the economic conditions of the present time and their effects upon the working class.

He dealt principally with the coal strike situation and showed wherein the fine hand of that aspirant for presidential honors, the soft-coal baron, Marcus A. Hanna, lay behind the present trouble; pointed out to the audience Hanna's connection with his friend and puppet, John Mitchell, in the Ciole Federation.

Mitchell, he showed, must either be a stupid ignoramus or a miserable fakir; the former if he did not know that the miners with their immense voting strength could capture the political power and use it in their own class interest, with infinitely greater effect than striking on the economic field whilst the political power remained in the hands of the capitalist class; and the latter if he did know, and therefore wilfully acts as does he and others of his ilk in allowing the miners to elect their economic masters to political power, and thus place the guns in the hands of the class which otherwise would be unable to defend itself, but because of this, are not only able to do so, but can in addition crush the class whose vast numerical strength, if rightly used, would simply overwhelm them.

While Malloney was speaking, Comrade French moved through the crowd with pamphlets and sold twenty-three, besides obtaining a 50-cent subscription to the campaign fund from a New York friend named Simon Becker.

As an indication of the good results accruing from our agitation, your correspondent has been told by Comrade Power that since a meeting not before referred to, held last Thursday at Hayes square, Charlestown, at which Comrade Malloney spoke to fully 500 persons for an hour and a half, he has been approached by some twenty of those who had listened who desired to get in touch with the party organization and expressed their intention of joining it.

## HOT TIME IN DENVER

Pure and Simpler Threatens to Shoot Speaker—Coates Sneaks.

Denver, Col., Sept. 28.—The past week will be long remembered as a history-making period in the working class movement.

Section Denver, S. L. P., held three street meetings, and at all of them the class struggle was pointed out in a forcible manner, passing events being used as object lessons.

The party's attention was turned to that many-named party known as "Socialist," "Municipal," and so forth and so on, but known in Colorado as the "Do Do's." They were publicly challenged to come before the working class and show wherein they had any claim to the workers' vote.

The meeting was held on the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, and was opened by the secretary of the Arapahoe county campaign committee. After opening the meeting and stating its objects, the speaker reviewed the "party's" work for the week, showing up the "Do Do's" doings, and again challenged them, when one O'Shera, "the blind Socialist orator," stepped to the front and said he accepted the challenge. Another comrade thereupon took the platform so as to leave the challenger and challenged to arrange details.

State secretary Chas. H. Chase was called in as adviser, and Mr. O'Shera was asked if he officially represented his party. He said he represented it individually, and when he was pressed to get the party to endorse him, he said he was just ready to leave for a trip to Cripple Creek. The crowd was informed that the S. L. P. would not discuss the situation with Mr. O'Shera until his party backed him up.

Then the speaker turned his attention to the labor misleaders. He went over their records in detail, beginning with Sam Gompers, and going down the list. He got down to the Colorado list, and brought up the name of Lieutenant Governor D. C. Coates, and was showing how Coates had stumped the State for Thomas for governor, after that gentleman had called the workers at Hull Hill "rioters and anarchists." Some one informed the speaker that Coates was in the crowd. Then the speaker said: "I am glad that Coates is present to defend himself," and then Mr. Coates called out: "You are a dirty contemptible liar." And one Locher, an anarchist and a member of Typographical Union No. 49, yelled out: "That's so; you are a dirty liar, and I can prove it." Thereupon the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can have the stand to prove his position," and proceeded with his talk untroubled, and held the crowd's attention for about one and a half hours.

After that he called for questions, and a worker asked him: "How do you know Eugene V. Debs had twenty-two railroad passes in his possession?" When the question had been answered, together with others on different subjects, the speaker said: "Mr. Coates can now have the stand," and asked that gentleman to come forward. But, lo! he had gone. Then it was suggested that "Mr. Locher" be given the stand, and the speaker said: "All right," and got down, giving five minutes, as is the party's custom here.

Mr. Locher came forward and mounted the stand, and there is where the scene began. Lo, and behold. Talk about billingsgate!

"This man is a dirty liar, a bum, a tramp, and is utterly unutterable, and represents but that contemptible Socialist Labor Party. I am a member of Typographical Union No. 49, and I have a clean record. I have been a Socialist for years, and was only out of the movement three years, while I held a political job. If I was not straight my union would call me down, and as there is a member present, I leave it to him." And he continued a considerable time over five minutes. The crowd yelled, "Put him out; put him out!"

When the speaker asked Locher to step down, he got excited and yelled, "You dirty cur; you contemptible liar." When the speaker approached the stand to take possession, then Mr. Locher's rage reached white heat, and he yelled at the top of his voice: "I'll put a ball in your head, you cur," and reached for his hip pocket, as if to draw a gun. Then the S. L. P. speaker called for a policeman to remove the lunatic, but strange to relate there was none in sight. As the crowd was somewhat excited and foolish, a party member told the speaker to stay by the stand, and an officer would be found, and immediately proceeded to hunt one.

Upon leaving the crowd the member spied an officer rapidly walking down Sixteenth street. After yelling "Officer, officer," the worthy guardian of the law, attracted, turned and asked, "What is wrong?" When informed he went to the meeting, and when he came up to the stand, said: "Whose stand is this?" When informed that it was the property of the S. L. P., and that the present occupant had said he would put a ball in the S. L. P. man's head, the officer commanded, "Get down." He then went through Mr. Locher's pockets, but found no gun. After consultation with that gentleman, the officer took his leave, leaving the disturber to continue his violent demonstrations. But the S. L. P. man again took the stand and proceeded to point out the situation in grand style, and used the incident to clinch the position of the S. L. P. The crowd cheered often and loudly.



## WE SCORE AGAIN!

Supreme Court of Minnesota Affirms Right of S. L. P. to the Name Socialist.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 10.—Score one more victory for the Socialist Labor Party. The Supreme Court has just rendered its decision prohibiting the decoy duck "Socialist" party from using the name Socialist on the official ballot. The Court decides that the ticket headed by our candidate, Van Lear, for Governor, is the only one entitled to the use of the name Socialist on the official ballot. The S. L. P. State Committee fought the franks to a finish and we come out victorious.

## MERCER AND OATLEY

Pour Hot Shot in Labor Fakirs and Bogus Socialists at New Haven.

New Haven, Oct. 7.—Section New Haven held another one of its successful meetings last Saturday night, at the corner of Church and George streets. These open air meetings, without exception, have been very successful, the attendance being larger at each meeting. Comrades Mercer, of Bridgeport, and Oatley, of New Haven, our candidate for Governor, were the speakers of the evening, and they certainly did justice to the meeting. An audience of at least 600 workingmen listened to them from 8 to 10:30 o'clock, and many questions were asked and answered satisfactorily. Forty-four pamphlets were sold.

Comrade Mercer without doubt opened the eyes of many of the workingmen present when he showed up the traitorous acts of the labor fakirs, as, for instance, John Mitchell, who, as President of the United Mine Workers, on strike, tells the miners that they can win their strike by using only their economic arm by striking and starving themselves, thereby advising them to use their weakest weapon, instead, as he should have done, were he honest, to advise them to use their all-powerful arm, the political arm, the ballot, and vote class-consciously, as they strike class-consciously. His points were frequently applauded.

Comrade Oatley gave special attention during his remarks to the bogus Socialist party, warning the workingmen to beware and not be taken in by these freaks and masqueraders. He showed their history, reciting their crooked acts one after another, and how these people wanted the votes of the workers. They are judged by their actions, and their record proves their worth. Oatley was also frequently applauded.

Comrade Marick acted as chairman and closed the meeting with a short address.

## DE LEON IN YONKERS.

Large Open Air Meeting Addressed by the S. L. P. Candidate For Governor.

Yonkers, N. Y., Oct. 10.—Daniel De Leon, the candidate for Governor, addressed to-night a large and enthusiastic open air meeting near Getty square. The speech made clear that the organizations of labor run by the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class ran into a blind alley. Under the capitalist system the capitalists have to sell their goods obedient to the law of supply and demand; it was, therefore, folly to demand of them that they buy the goods they need under some other law. The goods they need are, among other things, labor power. The supply of labor ever grew more in excess of the demand. It follows that the wages of the workers had to decline. The old parties were analyzed and shown to be the props of the capitalist system. The Prohibition party was exposed as both capitalistic and with a cart-before-the-horse style of reasoning. And the corrupt political record of the Social Democracy was taken up in good style. At the close of the speech a number of questions were put. These gave occasion to illustrate more fully the economic tenets of Socialism. The meeting was a great success.

The sympathizers, friends and members of the Socialist Labor Party are urged to make a systematic and thorough distribution of campaign literature. In addition to the leaflet "S. L. P. vs. S. D. P." the Party has issued a valuable leaflet on "Workingmen and Trusts" that ought to be placed in the house of every workingman in the country, especially in the industrial sections. The Party has also issued in New York State the "Letter of Acceptance" of its candidate for Governor, Daniel De Leon, which deals with the "issues" of the campaign from the standpoint of scientific Socialism. Dodgers, containing State tickets and instructions to voters, have also been published. All these should be delivered to workingmen by means of a house to house canvass. Let all who are not speakers perform this work, and much good will be accomplished in this manner.

The Schenectady Trades Assembly has unanimously voted to recommend to affiliated unions the expulsion of national guardians. That's correct. Now, then, to be logical, the Schenectady Trades Assembly should expel those unions and those "leaders of labor" who support the capitalist parties who control and direct the national guard.

## NAILING UFERT.

Hartford S. L. P. Corners Kangaroo "Orator" and Exposes His "Party."

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 11.—Since Sunday, the 5th, Mr. Chas. Ufert, of Jersey City, has been in this city representing the Kangaroos and making labor-fakir speeches to an innocent public for the polynominal party. Having a lively campaign on hand we could not attend to the gentleman until last night. We found him on a place we had opened up, holding forth to a limited number of people and praising John Mitchell, the king of labor fakirs, as a hero. When he had finished his funny stories he started to sell his shoddy literature, viz., "Merrie England" and one of the Rev. Vail's great mental productions.

Ufert, as far as my experience with him goes, understands the art of dodging to perfection when put in a corner. When asked, "What is the relation between Mark Hanna and Mitchell?" he replied he did not know. "Eichmann case?" He had been expelled. "When and where was this published?" He couldn't answer. He was asked, "How about Hoehn of St. Louis having joined the deputy sheriffs during the street-car strike?" Now watch out for the genuine Kangaroo, who think we are as ignorant as they are. Quick as lightning came the answer: "He did, and what would you do if you were drafted as a deputy?" Think of "drafting" deputy sheriffs! There is humor in politics too, for that was the best joke I have heard for some time. Comrade Clobansky held him fast and tight in the corner and there and then he began to use such abusive language against the S. L. P. as I never heard before, whereupon we challenged him to debate the differences and merits of the two parties, we offering to pay all expenses. But there was no "go" as he was well aware what the result would be.

"What did Mr. Carey do in the legislature of Massachusetts when that infamous injunction was hurled against the striking teamsters of Boston?" Answer: "Nothing that I know of. What did he do?" "Nothing," we answered, "instead of moving the impeachment of that judge who issued the injunction, within a week he was rendering the air with a stupid argument against an act of international politeness towards Prince Henry of Prussia." That was a bull's-eye shot. That was no Daily People lie. That hit hard.

To get out of the corner, Ufert turned to Comrade Clobansky asking: "Do you know a young fellow who ran away from Bayonne with \$20 of the section's

## LICKED AGAIN.

The "Volkszeitung" Pleads Guilty in Court.

The suit of Fritz Brauckmann against the "New York Volkszeitung," for libel, instituted about eighteen months ago, came up yesterday for trial in Part VII of the Supreme Court before Judge Giegerich and a jury. The upshot was that the "Volkszeitung" caved in. It has to pay \$50 and the costs of the case, amounting to a good deal more.

The suit arose from the "Volkszeitung's" false pretences that its collection of Kangaroos was the Socialist Labor Party. Brauckmann was treasurer of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, S. L. P., and as such had in his possession about \$50 of the party's moneys, at the time that the "Volkszeitung" crew set themselves up as the S. L. P. and tried to steal the party's name. This bogus organization demanded the money from Brauckmann. He, as an honorable man, refused and held the money for the bona fide S. L. P. organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District. Thereupon the bogus body went through the farce of expelling him and the "Volkszeitung" together with its English poodle reported the action of the bogus body, calling Brauckmann an emberler. On the ground of this publication Brauckmann instituted the libel suit above named against the paper for the vindication of his character, and won, thus placing the official stamp of libel upon the libelous "Volkszeitung," and serving one more whipping administered to the concern in its attempt to kidnap the Socialist Labor Party.

## DE LEON IN RICHMOND.

Grand Army Hall Filled to Hear the Socialist Labor Party Candidate for Governor.

Special to The Daily People.

Port Richmond, Staten Island, Oct. 9.—The Grand Army Hall of this place had all seats filled this evening with an appreciative audience of workingmen gathered together by the call of the Socialist Labor Party of Richmond County. The speaker was Daniel De Leon, the Party's candidate for Governor. He was promptly introduced by the chairman. Taking up the conditions brought on and revealed by the coal strike, and using them for his illustrations, the speaker explained the mechanism of capitalist society. He then took up the political parties in the field. The Republican party, he showed, was openly for continuing the present social system, and the speaker showed that to be an impossibility: a smash-up was inevitable along the Republican line. As to the Democratic party, he showed that, while it favored the continuance of the present system, it sought to put on the mask of a change. That gave De Leon the opportunity to rip up the Democratic plank for the nationalization of the anthracite fields. He showed that plank to be a double-dyed snare and delusion. Then he took up and exposed the Social Democratic party, limiting himself to its official acts of political corruption: a party, that claims to be in the field to overthrow the existing system of capitalism, cannot allow its candidates to run on the tickets of the Republican and Democratic parties, the very parties that uphold capitalism, without convicting itself as a fraud; and that is just what the Social Democracy had done. This the speaker showed by the enumeration of a long list of well-attested political log-rolling of the Social Democratic party with the old parties. As to the Prohibitionist party, the speaker referred to his debate with Dr. Funk in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, which debate was attended by more than one in-to-night's audience. Driven back from one false position to another, the Prohibitionist Dr. Funk took refuge behind the declaration that "it was better for the workingman to die sober than to die drunk." The Prohibition party looked to the dying, not the living of the workers. There remained but one party, the Socialist Labor Party, which, differently from Republicans, Democrats and Prohibitionists, demanded the unconditional and complete abolition of capitalism, and unlike the Social Democratic party, did not traffic with Socialism in corrupt deals with the capitalist parties. The speech was received with emphatic applause.

A good deal of literature was sold and campaign leaflets distributed. A lone Social Democrat in the audience, who had come to smash the speaker with questions, quietly left the meeting at its close.

The oiled brick as a substitute for coal is all the rage. But care must be taken to get the right kind of brick or else it will be a gold brick.

This vicious assault on Comrade Clobansky would have told with the audience, but the organizer of Section Bayonne, happened to be present and said: "That is a lie." At this juncture the police sergeant dissolved the meeting.

Comrades all over the country ought to use that indictment against Carey, as it is well fit to illustrate and emphasize his armory record.

## FAKIRS BALKED.

SCHENECTADY S. L. P. PREVENTS ENDORSEMENT OF OLD PARTY CANDIDATES.

A Strategic Move—How It Was Accomplished—Carroll Sees the Army of "General Electric Light" Employs—Addresses Two Meetings.

Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 10.—I arrived here on Wednesday, the 8th of October, and went to the home of Comrade Charles Gyatt, on Albany street, and although he was at work, I was given a hearty welcome by his father and other members of the family. After having a talk with Mr. Gyatt, he proposed that we take a walk over to the works of the General Electric Company, to see the working men as they marched out when the whistle blew. So together we started for the main gateway. We arrived at the gate at twenty minutes past five o'clock, and already the procession had started. As it came through the gateway, the procession presented the appearance of a busy street flooded with men and boys, women and girls. Mr. Gyatt informed me that those coming were people who were on piece work; that I would see the real force come when the whistle blew at half-past five. So I stood there for the next ten minutes waiting, the procession moving along. Street cars lined up as they do in front of the ball grounds or at a circus. Wagons of the old farm style were seen going past, the drivers of which, my escort informed me, were going up to another entrance to wait for their brothers, fathers, and sisters who worked in the works. I called Mr. Gyatt's attention to the large number coming out, but he said, "Oh, just wait till the whistle blows; there are about 10,000 of them to come out," and, sure enough, at the blow of the whistle they did come. Never before did I see such a crowd of wage slaves. A solid mass poured out for the next half hour. All ages, creeds, colors and nationalities rubbed elbows as they passed through the gates. That, of course, made no difference to their master; all that concerned him was the amount of labor power each one had left imbedded in the materials upon which they had worked. Young men and boys with high collars, smoking cigarettes, the dude office clerk with a cigar in his mouth, strutting along with the air of a millionaire, such as one might see along Fifth avenue, New York, on a sunny day. No doubt he was one of those chaps who get \$7 per week, and talk about "our" plant and "our" help.

Old men with clay pipes, corn cobs and all kinds of pipes, running and jumping, each one trying to catch the ear or get home first. From the young girls in short dresses to the old maid who seemed shocked at the antics of her foolish young sisters, they were all there. Small boys stood outside the gate shouting the names of the different yellow journals, and as I watched those poor slaves grab for their favorite sheet, those slimy capitalist papers which praise the police and militia when they club and shoot the worker, which advertise for scabs when they go on strike, I wondered how these workers could be so eager to read them. But then we must remember that "organized labor" has endorsed them and that the editors have "seen the labor leaders."

When the workers once understand that to be the truth, they will take no stock in the "labor leader" of the "Socialist Democrat," but will read the paper of his own class, the organ of the S. L. P. Then they would have the politics of their class in the union and thus abolish wage slavery.

We held a very successful meeting in the evening, and the next evening also in the same place. As the boys are hustling here and fling nomination papers, our force of speakers was short, so we closed our meeting about half past nine, and, as the local press announced the Kangs were holding a meeting in Police Court Hall (in City Hall), we decided to take a look at the circus, but to do and behold, when we arrived, although it was in a good warm hall, the meeting was over. A few of the Kangs stood around, but one of our comrades, who had arrived there at about 9 o'clock, said they were just about getting through when he came in. The audience, he said, consisted of about thirty people; and what did he hear? Kastenhuber, the chairman, was talking about our meeting on the common the evening before. He was telling those present that, if that fellow who talked against the "union" for the S. L. P. last night did so in some "union towns" he would get mobbed.

The Trades Council had a lively meeting Wednesday evening over the question of "No Politics in the Union." A resolution was to be introduced endorsing all union candidates for office. Some of our candidates are compelled to belong to the union.

The fakirs knew what would happen if such a resolution passed. There were candidates on the Republican, Democratic, Social Democratic and Socialist Labor Party tickets. The fakirs knew that the Socialist Labor Party candidates would come out and refuse to accept the endorsement and point out the facts to the voters, and if they then attempted to endorse any one party, there would be a row, as the Socialist Labor Party would get up and show why they should not. So the poor fakirs are travelling a hard road in this town. The boys here are after them, and more developments will be seen later on.

W. H. Carroll.



## IN ALBANY

## CARROLL HOLDS GOOD MEETINGS IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Capitalist Ownership Exposed—The Bryan Democrat and the Letter Carriers—The Arsenal at Watervliet—"Big Injunction" and the Arm and Hammer of the S. L. P.

Special to The Daily People.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The S. L. P. of Albany held a very large open air meeting Monday evening, October 6. Comrade Jas. C. Scheehan, organizer of Section Albany, was the first speaker. He pointed out the nature of the class struggle, manifested in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, and the strike of motormen and conductors along the lines of the Hudson Valley R. R. He also spoke of the organized scabbard of the pure and simple unions, hauling militia to assist the capitalists, the union men on the railroads hauling scab coal, and pointed out the only way out of the present conditions, viz., the lines laid down by the S. L. P. for the abolition of the wage system and the social ownership of the land capital.

We had the best of attention and sold ten pamphlets. At the close of the meeting one old chap was with us and wanted everything run by the government like the letter carriers, for they had everything they wanted.

The audience applauded as we pointed out that the letter carriers were slaves to the government, because to-day it was a capitalist government, run in the interest of the capitalist class; that the letter carriers had raised money through their pure and simple unions to go and beg the same chaps whom they had elected to office to please pass some law in their interest.

The old gent, who proved to be a Bryan Democrat, did not know this fact, much to the amusement of the crowd. The policemen present laughed outright, when it was pointed out how brave they were in saving lives at fires and in clubbing strikers, but they did not because they were slaves to the capitalist government, as was demonstrated when they desired some change in their condition. They then went and asked some old ladies sewing society to call and ask the Mayor to please see if he would not help them, as was done in New York city a short time ago.

When we passed leaflets around at the close, the policemen all accepted with "thanks" the literature of their class, i. e., the slave class.

We adjourned the meeting to Liederkrans Hall, where a hall held under the auspices of Section Albany County, S. L. P., was in progress. Quite a number of young men who had listened to the S. L. P. speakers came along, and among them was also the old gentleman of the Democratic faith. He seemed to enjoy himself as well as any of the boys. "Well, you fellows are not the worst in the world, anyhow," he said, which goes to prove how the sentiment of men is bound at no distant time to crystallize in open advocacy of our principles.

Yesterday, October 7, I went to Watervliet. The United States Arsenal is there. Comrade Alexander, of Albany, took me all through the factory, where our brother wage slaves are engaged in making instruments which the capitalist class intend we shall use to murder our brother workers of other lands, so that they (the capitalist class) may sell the surplus products of those wage slaves who work in the slave pens of the nation, producing value in the form of clothes, shoes, and various other commodities which the capitalists desire to change into the money form of value, in order that they may be able to equip themselves with more perfected machinery, whereby they will be able to compel their wage slaves, fewer in number, to produce a larger amount of value, and thus give them the opportunity to surround themselves and their families with all the luxuries of life, while the wage workers go down into deeper misery. If the greeting which Comrade Alexander and myself received counts for anything, if that keen sparkle which you see in the eye of your fellow man who has recognized his class interests counts for anything, then the day is not far distant when the capitalist dream will be dispelled, and instead of, as he has told the workers we were dreamers, he will realize that he was having a terrible nightmare.

More than one comrade of the S. L. P. works in the arsenal, but, of course, they are not called.

Comrade Lewis F. Alruty showed us what they call, and what is known all through the works as, the "Big Injunction." That was the name given it by Comrade Alruty. Big Injunction is the largest gun built by the United States Government. It is 49 feet long and weighs 180 tons. Each shot fired from it will cost \$1000. The arsenal has been working two years on it. The cost will be a half a million dollars. They still have to build a carriage for it, which will cost nearly as much as the gun. Two lathes which were built for making it cost \$90,000 each. A large crane for moving the same cost about \$90,000 also.

What curiosities future generations will have to look at! What relics of the days of "Our Glorious Christian Civilization!" Of the days when property was roaming around without a chain, "actually running wild!" There was only one consolation in looking at such numerous implements, and that is, as we stood examining the machine, despite a notice stating, "No Talking With the Employees Allowed," several of the comrades who were at work came over to shake hands with us, and to advise us to look up the length of the room, where were seen any number of men holding up hammers in imitation of our Party emblem, and as the signal of the S. L. P. Our comrades are permitted to circulate literature and solicit subscriptions to The People. Last week Comrade Sullivan obtained fifty subscriptions to The Monthly People. If these things get to Washington, how long will it be before

## CONNOLLY IN WOBURN.

Audience Taxes Seating Capacity of Concert Hall—Answers Irish Questions.

Woburn, Mass., Oct. 7.—The seating capacity of the concert hall in this city was taxed to its utmost last night at the meeting arranged for our comrade from Ireland, James Connolly.

Comrade McDermott opened the meeting and introduced Comrade Joseph F. Malloney, who spoke about twenty minutes in his usual forcible and impressive manner, and explained to the audience that while the meeting was in the nature of a reception to James Connolly, the representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party—the Socialist Labor Party of Ireland—who would explain the effects of capitalist ownership and misrule on the other side of the ocean, and show the similarity of those effects to those arising from the same causes on this side of the water—the Socialist Labor Party of America took advantage of the opportunity, as it never fails to do, to point out to the audience the necessity of the workers in this country recognizing that all the ills of Ireland are multiplied a hundredfold in the most typical of all capitalist countries, the United States of America.

Malloney portrayed in a lucid and convincing manner the fact that labor-power was equally a commodity bought and sold on the labor market in this so-called "free" republic and in the monarchial countries on the other side.

He further showed that in both, as a result of the workings of the capitalist system, society is divided into antagonistic classes, and explained the class interest of each which created the same kind of a class struggle on both hemispheres, and dissected the parties, which, in this country, are the political expression of those interests, and pointed out that while on the European side some of the governmental forms of feudalism still existed, yet these forms are but shadows of the past, the real power being there as here, vested in the hands of the capitalist class and its political lackeys.

Before closing, Comrade Malloney proceeded to disillusionize those present who happened to be of the "patriotic Yankee" persuasion, by exposing the hypocrisy of the demagogues who boast of the "glorious freedom we enjoy living under the folds of the star-spangled banner, etc."

The comrade closed by telling those whose excuse for not voting our ticket is that they know nothing about the S. L. P. or its principles, that if they didn't know enough about their class interests to vote for them, they surely couldn't explain why they voted against them, and had better stay at home until they had studied and found out, before casting their ballots for the candidates of their enemies and thus helping to rivet more tightly the chains of wage slavery upon not only themselves, but also upon those who had already awakened to a realization of their duty to themselves and the class to which they belong.

The speaker was roundly applauded and when presently the chairman introduced Comrade Connolly the latter was also greeted with a hearty round of applause.

Comrade Connolly delivered a lengthy and interesting address interspersed with witty allusions and telling points, showing the internationality of capitalism which, in America, Germany and France, drives the workmen and women to poverty, the poorhouse or a suicide's grave, or makes them food for the bullets of the military strike breakers; and in Ireland treats them to starvation, eviction and emigration.

Connolly also exposed the hypocrisy of the Irish "fakir" politicians who claiming to represent the Irish people pretend to represent the interests of the working class of Ireland, whereas they represent nothing but the said politicians. His remarks met with frequent applause. A couple of questions relating to the coal strike were answered by Comrade Malloney to the entire satisfaction of those present.

Questions bearing on the relations existing between the Home Rulers and the U. I. League were answered by Comrade Connolly.

In answering he showed how, when the two organizations were rivals, in the row that went on between them they began telling the truth about each and exposing the crookedness of each other, with the result that the funds coming in to both fell off altogether, upon the discovery of which they concluded that it was time to make up and so to-day we have the spectacle of men who but recently mercilessly berated one another acting like long lost brothers at a family reunion.

And the funds upon which they thrive are again flowing in, while their poor countrymen who subscribe them fondly imagine that they are doing something to help to free Ireland.

A plan was followed in the disposal of literature which might be followed with profit by other sections where indoor meetings are held. A comrade taking a bundle of pamphlets distributed them amongst the audience before the meeting opened, and after a reasonable time had elapsed went around to collect them, at the same asking the holders to purchase them, they having in the meantime had a chance to glance over them. Forty-five pamphlets were sold in this manner, which in conjunction with the applause and attention accorded the speakers must be taken as an indication that the meeting was a thorough success in every sense.

Carnegie is said to give away to libraries \$120,000 a day. It is not reported how much he takes away from his laborers every day. That would make it a case of wholesale robbery and retail charity.

## CAMPAIGN GOES MERRILY ON.

In Hartford—Open-Air Meetings Every Night.

Special to The Daily People.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 9.—The nearer election day approaches the merrier the campaign goes on. After Comrade Corrigan left for other parts of the State we were much surprised to receive a young comrade from Bayonne, N. J., who happened to land in Hartford.

Herman Clobansky has a very good voice for open air agitation, a good delivery, and quite a stock of Socialist knowledge. We, of course, availed ourselves of this opportunity and held open air meetings every night. Friday, the 8th, we held forth on Post Office square, Saturday on Trumbull street, to well-sized crowds, and sold some literature and papers. After the meeting we called at a Kang meeting on Village street where Mr. Jamieson addressed a very small gathering of Kangaroos. He was about finishing when we arrived, and the fun began.

Comrade Clobansky, being unknown to them, was granted the floor, a small chair, and related most of the known corrupt deeds of that corrupt body of political pirates. It was simply great to see the Kangs exercise the elasticity of their hind legs in jumping and hopping to the utmost. Mr. Jamieson answered, but only the armory question was disposed of. A considerable amount of whiskey must have been in his interior, judging from his actions and the rhetorical exertions he made. "The armory question was all right. I would do exactly the same thing as Carey did, and I know that each of you would do the same in a given case."

Right you are, old boy, all except the red-button men would have acted as you said, for they are traitors to the working class, and would act as full-fledged Kangs. After that Comrade Ledmer wanted the floor, but the chairman did neither hear nor see, but beat a hasty retreat, carrying his platform along.

Monday, October 6 we invaded new territory, and had a fine meeting of 300 listeners in the centre of the working class wards. That meeting was a decided success.

So far we have had no trouble with the police. We notified them of place and time of meeting. Some grumblings about permits were simply ignored. Tuesday, the 7th, we again notified the chief of police that we were going to hold a meeting on the corner of Arch and Main streets. The chief told us that we could not hold a meeting there that night. Why? No reasons given. The comrades considered the situation at headquarters, and concluded to call the bluff. And we held one of the finest little meetings on that forbidden corner we could wish for, and strict order was preserved by the chairman, in spite of the absent policemen. The meeting was none the worse for it.

The Kangs have Mr. Charles Ufert, of New Jersey, here delivering speeches laudatory of all labor fakirs. Mitchell, for instance, is a hero to him, like Justus Schwab, the anarchist, to the Rev. Jonas. We could not attend to him on account of our own meetings, but he'll get his dose all right.

Now, at them, comrades!

Taurus.

## SECTION HOLYOKE

Nominates Representatives For Seventh Hampden District—The Coal Situation.

Special to The Daily People.

Section Holyoke has placed in nomination as Representatives in the Seventh Hampden District Comrades Henry Cyr and Moritz E. Ruther.

The nomination papers, duly signed, were forwarded to the proper authorities. The State nomination papers, containing about 150 signatures, were also forwarded to the State Committee.

Owing to the coal scarcity hereabouts the people are resorting to wood as a makeshift against the threatened inroads of Jack Frost. This does not seem to be to the liking of the robber breed, whose sympathies, no doubt, are with their kindred coal robber barons, who are having a tussle with their rebellious wage slaves of the coal mines. Hence, every expedient is being resorted to in order to help the coal barons. The Boston and Albany railroad, now New York Central, has issued orders to raise the price for carrying wood. Heretofore the price has been \$1.25 per cord. Under the new order the price will range from \$2 to \$3.60. Orders have also been issued to raise the price of old railroad ties from \$4 to \$8 per hundred.

## CONNOLLY IN HOLYOKE.

Makes Good Impression and Aids Cause of Socialism Much.

Special to The Daily People.

Holyoke, Oct. 10.—While we had hoped that French hall would be packed to the doors to hear Comrade Connolly, we were satisfied with the audience we did have. It was a representative audience such as we would wish to have and by their hearty applause we know that they were in accord with the sentiments expressed.

Comrade Levy of Springfield accompanied Comrade Connolly and spoke at the meeting in his usual forcible, logical and convincing manner. Comrade St. Cyr acted as chairman and conducted affairs in an able manner. The address of Comrade Connolly was a rare intellectual treat to all of us and we are more than pleased with the good judgment of our Irish comrades in sending us such an able man to represent themselves and the cause of international Socialism so well. Comrade Connolly certainly made a deep impression and helped to raise Socialism again to its high level in this city from which it had been temporarily forced by the queer antics of that freaky crowd by the many names who have the sublime gall to call themselves Socialists.

## IN HUDSON VALLEY.

CARROLL ADDRESSES THE STRIKING TROLLEY MEN.

He Points Out the Quality of Their Boasted Freedom, Analyzes "Trades Unionism" and Explains the Meaning of "Organized Scabbard" to Them—The Engineers' Scab Agreement.

Special to The Daily People.

Ballston, N. Y., Oct. 3.—I arrived in Albany September 30 and spoke in Rensselaer, which is just across the river from Albany, the same evening.

I found out that Sections Albany and Rensselaer counties had planned for me to go up into the strike district of the Hudson Valley Street Railroad, where the wages slaves have been out for the past five weeks. This road extends from Troy up the valley to Warrensburg, a distance of about 75 miles. Comrade C. H. Preice, of Albany, has been sent along with me.

We went to Mechanicville, twelve miles from Troy, Wednesday, October 1, and held the first meeting of the S. L. P. there. The street cars were running, but only the deputy sheriffs were riding on them. The poor slaves acted suspicious of us when we tried to get some information of the strike. They said, "You must be careful, warrants are issued if you are heard talking about the strike."

When the meeting was opened the people began to gather, and we had a large crowd, numbering about 300, which was good considering the size of the town. Close attention was paid us while we pointed out the class struggle, and showed up their boasted freedom, where a few men in control of the road gave the order and the powers of government was brought to bear upon them. How they, "the free born Americans," were at the behest of the capitalist, shut up like a clam; when they, who were born in this valley, dare not open their mouth against the Hudson Valley Street Railroad; they who look down upon the foreigner—the Poles and Hungarians, slaves of the Pennsylvania coal barons, are receiving the same treatment at the hands of the same class with the sanction of the Democrats and Republicans alike.

The fact that some of the strikers belonged to the militia—which they all knew—that their brother strikers and "unionists" left their positions as conductors and motormen, and went up to the armory and there put on their uniforms and shouldered their "union-made" gun, loaded with a "union-made" bullet, and then came back and poured it into their faces—was pointed out to them; and when I asked back: "Is that unionism?" "No," came the response.

The Albany strikers, it was shown, were whipped in a similar manner. The engineers, firemen, brakemen, switchmen, and others, all with union cards in their pockets, hauled the troops from Brooklyn to shoot the Albany Street Railroad strikers, who also had union cards in their pockets.

The cry of the Pennsylvania coal barons, I then pointed out, now is that coal is being mined; by whom? the strikers? No, but the scabs. "Who is hauling the scab coal away from the mines?" I asked. "Scabs?" "No; but union men." I asked, "Is it any wonder that those 'workingmen' that Mark Hanna endorses, such as Sam Gompers and others, are under the circumstances termed enemies of the working class by us, seeing that they cultivate this 'unionism' which redounds so beneficially to the capitalist class? Is it any wonder that we denounce G. A. Hoehn, the Social Democrat, who, as deputy sheriff, assisted the street railroad in St. Louis while the strikers there; and that we flay Carey, the Social Democratic armory builder? This 'workingmen' is what we call 'Organized Scabbard'."

I was somewhat surprised that there were no interruptions as the points were hammered out. These slaves are only new in pure and simple "unionism" and were willing to listen. When I started the sale of books, after giving away copies of The People and leaflets, they went like hot cakes. Thirty were sold and four subscriptions to The Monthly People were taken; all of which demonstrated that our work was effective.

The local paper, which is a new sheet, reported the fact that we had a very attentive audience; that we advocated the abolition of the wage system; that the intelligent body paid marked attention to us. Questions were called for, but no one spoke.

After the meeting some fifteen or twenty stood around and said "You fellows are all right." One man asked, "Why did you call the engineers scabs for bringing troops from Brooklyn?" I explained that the scab was one who assisted the capitalist to whip the worker. "Now, was that not what the engineers did when they hauled the militia?" He admitted that it was true; "but they had an agreement and were compelled to do it." "Then," I said, "it was a scab agreement." The boys laughed, and the poor fellow went away. Then the boys said to me, "We did not like to say anything, but he is the engineer that hauled forty scabs from Troy. He says he would not have gone if he had known what they wanted him to do. He is honest, but he don't understand." It was pointed out that the act was against the strikers, whether committed by an honest man or a fool, to which they assented, and said, "Well, we hope your party will come out here again soon."

W. H. Carroll.

Political presidents don't count alongside of railroad presidents. President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, thought it would be indelicate for him, as a soft coal beneficiary of the strike, to attend the conference. The soft coal interests had no need of his presence there, John Mitchell looked out for them.



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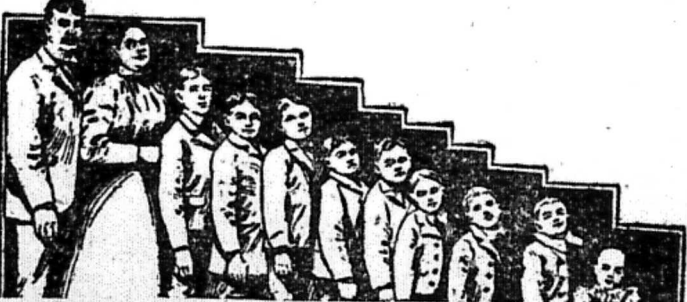


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# THE LABOR MOVEMENT AND POLITICS.

There is nothing that so much conduces to error as the inclination to jump to conclusions, by avoiding the labor of investigation that must precede the formation of correct ideas. Many workmen, influenced by superficial opinions expressed in the newspapers to which they are addicted, adopt convictions that are in direct contradiction to existing facts. Thus, for instance, because of the loss and derangements that are the accompaniments of strikes, the doctrines of capitalist controlled sheets find credence from some when they assert that trade organizations are injurious to the best interests of the community. It is pointed out that far more frequently the workers fall to secure that for which they contend than they are successful in their aims.

To the loss in wages sustained by the workers during times of industrial struggle there is, it is claimed, a further loss brought to them from the injury that is inflicted upon the employers, the reparation of which injury to capital must eventually be borne by the workers. Strikes are denounced as evils that cripple the trade of certain districts, and by the loss of business which they occasion, make it necessary for capital to be more exacting in order to recoup, and so, instead of furthering the betterment of conditions, it is urged that they produce the contrary effect and delay the benefits that might accrue to the workers from the prosperity of the employers were that prosperity not interfered with by the rebelliousness of Labor.

Such arguments seem exceedingly plausible, and if they are not complemented by investigation might influence the unwary to accept the deductions that ensue from this line of reasoning.

Yet a mere glance over the field of industry and this finely spun tissue of falsehood collapses. When we turn to the places where there is no organization of labor to disturb the progress of the employers, where strikes are not known, what do we find? Let us take the woolen and worsted weaving industry as an example. In the States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine craft organizations have been almost entirely unknown. Strikes have never disturbed the industry in those regions. Here, if anywhere, the benefits of docility and submission should be apparent. But what are the facts? In these States the people who work at that employment lose more in one year, comparatively, than has been lost in all the strikes that have taken place in the craft in the remaining New England States, where the workers are more aggressive, in the history of the trade.

In Rhode Island, where the greatest number and the longest contested strikes have occurred, the rate of wages is from 40 to 60 per cent. higher than obtains in Maine, where labor disturbances are unknown. In like manner might be shown in other trades that in those sections of the country where craft organizations does not exist, and where labor difficulties are unknown, there you will find the laborer working at lower wages and under worse conditions. So much then for the advantages that the worker may expect from the following of a policy that seeks to avoid interfering with the prosperity of the employing class. Now as to the other claim that when capital is doing a profitable business the laborer may look for some share of the increase of profit in better wages and conditions. It is a well known fact that the cotton mills of the South have made dividends of over 100 per cent., yet, in the face of this extraordinary profit, the wages and the conditions of the Southern cotton workers are notoriously the worst that exist in the United States. It is not according to the profits of capital that the wage rate is adjusted. Wages and conditions are determined more by the temper of the resistance that the workers are enabled to maintain against the greed of the capitalists.

In the darkest and most terrible period of England's working class, when children were driven and washed in the cotton factories night and day, eighty to ninety hours a week, sleeping in cots in out-houses of the factory, when earth was made a veritable hell for the agonized workers, the rate of profits in the Lancashire mills were being at the same time reckoned at hundreds and even thousands per cent! So much for labor participating in the profits of capital.

Labor will obtain just so much of the profits of industry as it can prevent from being clutched by the capitalists. To further bring out this point, it is only necessary to turn to the census figures for the year 1900. There it will be found that although the average production for each worker has increased by 10 per cent., the average wages have decreased 2 per cent. within the period 1890-1900. During the period from 1850 to 1900 the per capita of wealth has increased from \$307 to \$1,235, and it is all in the possession of the Morgans, Goulds, Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Hannans and their kind.

In the face of this increasing wealth and decreasing wages, it is adding insult to injury to assert that the prosperity of the working class bears any relation to the prosperity of the capitalists. That these United States census figures incline more to minimize than exaggerate the decline of the condition of the working class may be clearly seen when we look to the changes that have taken place in our own industry, and which are only the reflection of what has been simultaneously going on in almost all other branches of labor. The increase in the speed of looms that has occurred during the past fifteen years has been at least 25 per cent. At the commencement of that period the speed of looms was generally about eighty picks per minute; now the speed ranges from 94 to 120 and even as high as 140. It will be seen that we put it at a low estimate when we place the speed generally at 100 picks per minute, an increase from 80 of 25 per cent. For this increased production there is no added compensation; it may be accepted as a statement that will bear investigation that the weaver receives less than the increased wealth that he now produces than he received when he did not labor with such intensity. Beside this

increase of production that brought no compensating increase in wage, but which has rather tended to a reduced income, there has been a doubling-up process on some classes of work that entailed an increase of 100 per cent. in the labor exacted as a day's work, and a reduction of labor price on that class of work of 50 per cent., returning the weaver about the same wage for producing twice the amount of wealth that formerly constituted a day's labor.

When we reflect that this intensification of labor and decrease of wage is operating in almost all branches of production, we must be convinced that if there is any error in the enumerations of the Census Bureau, it is certainly an error that does not overestimate the decline in the position of the working class of the United States.

In our review of the Labor Movement and Politics, we have thus far confined ourselves to the task of picking out the wrong through the confusion of ideas and prejudices with which the trade union or economic movement of labor is surrounded. We have endeavored to bring out the facts: First, that owing to changed conditions, simplification of labor processes and more particularly the concentration of immense capital it has become an absurdity to expect by the use of pure and simple trade union methods to obtain any material improvement in the condition of the working class. Secondly, that although it becomes increasingly more difficult to expect progress through the means now commonly employed by craft organizations, it by no means follows that such organizations are of no advantage. They are potent to retard the decline of the condition of the workers.

To substantiate these conclusions it is only necessary to take a general view of industrial affairs. For proof of the first assertion we point to the fact that after the enormous energy and sacrifice of the labor organizations, the Knights of Labor, the Federation, the numbers of strikes great and small; the condition of the working class has, on the whole, not improved at all, on the contrary we find evidences of deterioration.

For testimony to the second assertion we point to the fact that the condition of the unorganized is worse than that of those who have presented some resistance to the encroachments of capital.

Acting obviously to the first conclusion, and ever enlarging and magnifying upon the difference between the condition of the organized and unorganized—the devotees of pure and simple labor organizations evade the issues of the present. A parrot-like echoing of the cries of twenty years ago can be of no material service to the people of to-day. Upon this point it is also essential that we have a clear conception: That the Labor Movement as it is to-day is not of itself such a noble and elevating influence as to render impeccable all those who come in contact with its internal administration or who for the time being affiliate as its high priests.

While undoubtedly there are many connected with the trade union movement who are intelligent and honest, we must not close our eyes to the fact that there are in its ranks and in its offices as coarse and crafty ignoramus as ever disgraced any movement, and as despicable a crew of rascals as were ever attracted around an opportunity to secure advantage and gain by preying upon the confidence of the unwary and unsuspecting.

The history of the Labor Movement in the United States is a history that is blackened by the records of men who have made use of the discontent of Labor for the purpose of working a graft for themselves. Not only among the small fry that schemed to betray the cause of Labor for some political snap, but among those who rose so high in the movement that the hopes of the nation's masses were centred upon them has the confidence of the working class been battered for position and gain, and the hopes of the millions who were enthusiastically assembled for the purpose of battling out the victory of Labor were turned to gloom and dismay by the treachery of those who were entrusted with the generalship of Labor's army, and who, when the opportunity offered, sold out, Judas-like, to the enemy.

From the beginnings of the general American Labor Movement down through the days when the Knights of Labor counted its members by millions, down to the present when the Federation counts its adherents by millions, the cry of pure and simple trade unionism has been "No politics in the union!" and herein has been its downfall and weakness. The cry of no politics in the union has been effective only in one way: It barred out honest political work. For the trade union has never existed that was not honeycombed with politics, and with that crooked, dirty, contemptible politics which by endorsing candidates of the capitalists, put the governmental powers in the hands of the capitalists to be used against the unions during strikes. No politics in the union policy left an opportunity for the tricksters to sell the working class into the hands of the enemy.

In the face of the fact that the first conditions that the worker meets when he comes into conflict with the employers are the injunctions of the courts, the clubs of the police, the bayonets of the militia and federal troops that are at the service of the employing class because they control the government; in face of the fact that laws are made that deprive the strike and the boycott of efficiency, the crooked stamps that are influenced by the capitalists still maintain their cry of no politics in the union.

All divisions in the community must have legislation in their interests. The workers must have laws regulating labor, they must have laws regulating the securing of the wages of labor. Every labor organization has had and continues to have committees for the purpose of advancing this or that law for the benefit of labor. The factory laws, the employers' liability laws, the laws regulating child labor, laws legalizing trade organization, laws affecting picketing, laws affecting unions, laws looking to the curtailment

of the repressive powers of injunction, ten-hour laws for railway employees, everywhere we find that legislation is necessary for the welfare and protection of the interests of the working class. And here, with such evidence confronting them, that legislation is essential to protect the working class from the rapacity of the capitalists, the crooked and ignorant frauds who pretend to the leadership of Labor keep up the idiotic cry of no politics in the union. No politics for the class that has no representation at present in the law-making assemblies from which they need so much assistance!

Every position in government, from the office of town dog officer to the position of president of the United States, is occupied by capitalists, or by men who will act in obedience to capitalist dictates. The police of every municipality, the militia of every State in the Union, the troops of the United States are at the disposal of the capitalists when they seek to break the strikes of the working class. The capitalists understand their political lesson well; but if it is urged that the working class must have representation in the law-making assemblies of the nation, of which they are greatest part, the cry is raised, "No politics in the union!" And as a result we can look over the length and breadth of the land and we will see no more evidence in the law-making bodies that workmen have a vote than would have been witnessed in the South before the war that the negro slave laborer was a considerable quantity.

As a consequence of this prohibition of politics in the craft organization the workers have been left to the tender mercies of the ward heelers and fake reformers, in their efforts to obtain light upon the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. No effort is spared by the capitalists that will tend to distract the attention of the working class from the perception of the power that their numbers give in the political arena. For years the workers have struggled and wasted their political energies upon issues that were of interest to the capitalists only, and as a consequence they find themselves becoming more and more insignificant in the legislation for the interests of the different orders in the social body.

The working class builds and maintains the wealth of the nation by their industry and skill. In the hour of danger it is the bodies of the working class that form a bulwark of defence about the nation. Of all the classes in the community the workers stand out as preeminently important. Yet, in the assemblies where the various interests of society are advanced, it might be inferred that such a class did not exist, from any evidence that is there displayed of their numbers or importance.

Because the capitalists control the powers of government we find that the forces of society are directed to the furthering of the interests of their class. Do the capitalists need foreign markets in which to dispose of the wealth of which they rob those who create it, then battleships are built and armies are put in the field to secure those markets. Do the capitalists need help to assist them in lowering the share that labor receives, then the military arm of society is put at their service to shield the scab and the professional strike breakers. Would the capitalists have the bonds that tie down the workers whilst they are being skinned drawn tighter, then the courts interpret laws to suit that purpose, and where necessary new enactments are issued by the legislative bodies.

It is easy for those who control the powers of government to draw the sting out of the strike and the boycott. The class that controls the powers of the State is king; and the king can do no wrong.

It may be that a few thousand men are killed every year by defective arrangements in railroad appliances, or in mining operations; that is no crime. But, should workmen protest against injustice, against cut downs in wage, against tyrannical treatment, then society is shaken with indignation at the outrage that would question the right of property to trample upon human happiness; and should the workers persist in their demands for a decent standard of human comfort, the strong arm of government is let loose and with the blood of the working class is underscored the fact that government to-day is the instrument of those who hold wealth and property, to be used whenever necessary in beating down the protests of those from whom that property is bled and pilfered. The powers of government are naturally exercised for the advantage of the class that controls those powers.

In a slave society the powers are in the hands of the slave owners, and the whole tenor of the laws are such as to perpetuate and strengthen the hold of the owning class upon the slaves. In the feudal society the governing powers are in the hands of the great lords and barons and the king, and the tendency of laws are such as to maintain the relationship of serf and lord, and to increase to the fullest extent the tithes and exactions that accrue to the advantage of the dominant class. In our present capitalist society the same logical course is followed out, the lords of machinery are the dominant power in the State and the whole aspect of legislation is such as looks to the clinching of the hold that the capitalists have upon the wage workers. They seek to perpetuate their own rule and to increase the advantages which they secure from the position that enables them to appropriate to themselves all the products of labor except that portion which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the laborer.

When any class in society suffers from the oppression of another class, they, when they feel themselves sufficiently powerful, seek to free themselves by securing control of the powers of government.

In France when the growing middle class felt their strength equal to the task, they demanded their proper place in the government and they secured it in the General Assembly. When they had secured that power, the nobility were so loath to relinquish the privileges of their class that they inaugurated the French Revolution in their efforts to regain the dominance by which they exacted the wealth from society that maintained their

order in luxury and grandeur at the expense of the rest of the body social. The revolution terminated by emphasizing that the class that was numerous and intelligent enough to secure control of government was at the same time equal to the requirements of enforcing its will. The old feudal nobility went down before the new political power. In the American War of Independence the same process took place. The colonists who suffered under a government that oppressed them, took hold of those powers of government, and the classes that benefited by the oppression of the colonists turned loose the dogs of war in an endeavor to regain the governmental stronghold without which it was helpless. Again, in the War of the Rebellion the election of Lincoln and the party that he represented sounded the death-knell of Southern predominance. The South, loath to relinquish power, in its desperation submitted to the arbitration of bullets the privileges that it had lost in the contest of ballots.

All efforts of any class to escape injustice at the hands of another class have necessarily been directed to the capture of the political control; all classes that have made their interests dominant have only been able to do so by their position as the dominant party politically.

In the same manner must the working class work out its emancipation. It must recognize that whilst it remains a political nonentity there is no hope for improvement in condition. It must recognize that the present dominant class is the capitalist class, whose very existence depends upon the oppression and robbery of the workers. And it must learn to avoid mincing matters and shirking the issue; it must strike out boldly for that which it is entitled to by voting for principles that are strictly working class. The municipal, the national, the State reforms, and patches, and promises that are drummed upon at election times are merely so many devices to distract the attention of the working class from the fact that their ballots should be utilized to hurl from power the capitalist government upon which rests the robbery of the workers to-day.

It is only by an honest recognition of the facts as they are; it is only by estimating the trades union at its true value, that of an instrument to check the oppression of capital; and by admitting the limitations that make it impossible for the workers to improve, or even fully prevent decline by the trades union alone, that we can hope to escape from the plight that the working class is in at the present time.

All the nostrums, all the quick remedies that are offered for treatment of working class ills, will only add to the agony and prolongation of the evil. Sooner or later, and the sooner the better, it will have to be admitted by all that the only hope of the working class lies in the rate at which they arrive at an understanding of the fact that the only possible means of escaping the wretchedness of the worker's condition to-day; the only course by which the worker can hope to participate in the advantages offered by the improvements in the social wealth—is along the lines pointed out by Revolutionary Socialism—Textile Worker.

## CONNOLLY IN LAWRENCE.

Good Crowd Grooms Him Despite Obstacles—Home Rulers' Vain Trick.

Special to The Daily People.

Lawrence, Mass., Oct. 4.—The Connolly meeting in Lawrence was one of the best attended indoor meetings ever held here. Owing to the bunch of politicians who run the city government having decided to dispense a little pre-election graft by having a new floor laid in the City Hall, we were done out of the use of it and compelled to hold our meeting in "the classic Hall of Music" over Pat McCarthy's rumshop. However, we secured an audience of over 300, that filled the seats of the Music Hall with some twenty or thirty standing in the rear of the hall.

Comrade Sam French called the meeting to order and introduced Comrade Michael T. Berry as the first speaker.

When Berry stepped forward the temper of the audience was shown by the burst of applause with which he was greeted. He spoke for about twenty minutes and told his hearers that the S. L. P. had brought over a representative of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to bring to the attention of those of Irish birth or descent in this country, the fact that the miseries of the working class in Ireland and of the working class of America are the result of a common cause, namely: the private ownership of the land and tools of production, with the consequent division of society into two classes and the resultant class struggle.

The chairman then drew the attention of the audience to the literature of the Party and the subscription cards to the "Workers' Republic" and called on a comrade to go through the audience with them, with the result that ten cards were sold together with a number of pamphlets. A collection was also taken up toward paying the expenses of the hall.

Comrade Connolly was then introduced and his appearance was also greeted with a round of applause, which was repeated at various times during his speech.

The speaker proved to be fully up to the expectations of those who had heard of his reputation as a speaker, and apparently beyond those of a little bunch of about twenty Home Rulers, who, fearing to tackle him when he attacked the Home Rule politicians and their fallacious remedies for improving the conditions of the Irish working class, for they did the same trick turned by a similar bunch at the Faneuil Hall meeting in Boston, namely: walking out of the hall in the vain hope of stampeding the meeting.

Connolly wittily remembered that the truth had hurt them, and like all such they fled before it.

This meeting was an undoubted success.

## DROMIO DEMOCRATS.

THE REGULAR AND THE "SOCIAL" UNITE TO BAMBOOZLE THE WORKERS.

Hold Joint Meeting on Coal Strike in Cleveland, O.—Cowardly Max Hayes and His Contradictory Speech—Booms Capitalists.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 7.—Friday night, October 3, 1902, was a gala night for the labor forces and Democratic politicians of Cleveland. Mayor Tom L. Johnson had previously issued a call for a mass meeting to be held in the Central Armory to discuss the grievances of the coal miners. The fake "Socialists," or Social Democrats, concluded to make the most of the situation. Before the meeting tracts headed "O the man in the street," a clipping from a way back editorial of the Cleveland Citizen, were distributed. Notice—the Social Democrats did not make their appeal to the meeting tracts headed "O the man in the street." Now a man in the street might be a large capitalist, a small capitalist, or a workman. Therefore it appears that the Social Democrats try to catch everybody and to please everybody, and in so doing, like the man, the boy, and the ass in Aesop's Fables, pleased nobody and lost their ass on the bargain.

The night was a black, dismal and rainy one, like the hopes of the "Socialist" party. About a thousand persons, half Democrats without the prefix, were in the hall. Harry Thomas, business agent of the United Trades and Labor Council, and "Socialist" candidate for congress in the 21st district, and Max S. Hayes, editor of the Citizen, and "Socialist" candidate for secretary of state, occupied seats upon the platform. Harry Thomas called the meeting to order and asked for nominations for chairman. Thomas Fitzsimmons was unanimously selected for that position. Tom was at one time a Union Labor man, but when Grover Cleveland appeared upon the scene, he left the Union Labor party and joined the party of Grover. He has made a few side steps since, once running as an independent candidate for mayor against John Farley, a gold-bug Democrat, once advocating the election of Robert E. McKisson, a Republican, for mayor, and once throwing up his hat for Mayor Jones of Toledo when he ran for Governor of Ohio on the Non-partisan party ticket (a contradiction in terms). Every time there is supposed to be a "crisis" in affairs, Tom goes "way back and sits down, only to reappear when another so-called 'crisis' or opportunity to 'spread himself' and achieve notoriety presents itself. He is certainly an eccentric, and not fitted for the steady, solid, continuous work that alone counts (such as that of the Socialist Labor Party, for instance). At the present time, Fitzsimmons acts with the Tom Johnsonian Democratic party. After Fitzsimmons had made a few pessimistic introductory remarks, he introduced the "man without a party" Mayor Jones of Toledo, who proceeded to make an ass of himself, to the great delight of his unthinking audience. Sam Jones of Toledo is about as good a politician as Sam Small of Georgia is a preacher. They are both out after notoriety and are not very careful what they say. There were a few grains of wheat among the bushels of chaff that Jones dealt out, among which was this: "Labor enslaves itself." That is very true, but Jones did not point out the only way of salvation—The Socialist Labor Party. He also complained that workmen joined the military companies and shot down their brothers, while on strike. This is true, but inconsistent as are the men of his class, he praised very highly the unions which lay upon the table all motions debarring from membership in the trades unions those who join the militia. Jones also shot off a lot of twaddle about not voting for parties, but voting for men, just as though the men thus voted for did not stand by the party upon whose ticket their names were found. Jones praised the women to the skies and said we must abolish the words ladies and gentlemen—and, taking it all around—proved himself to be a first-class freak. He also lauded Teddy Roosevelt to the skies, simply because he had tried to get the operators and labor-fakir Mitchell together, to the end that the strike in Pennsylvania might be ended in most any old way and the chances of the Republican party not be injured to any greater extent than they have been already. To enumerate all the foolish things that Jones said would take up too much space in our valuable paper, and so I desist.

The Rev. H. S. Cooley, Director of Charities and Correction, under Mayor Tom L. Johnson, made perhaps the best speech of the evening. In that he spoke very briefly and said that the mines were and ought to be the property of the people.

After the minister, came the last speaker of the evening, Max Hayes. He thought he saw a great opportunity to make capital for himself and the "Socialist" party, and he proceeded to do so to the best of his ability.

His speech was more remarkable for what he did not say than for what he said. By the way, Max seemed to be on good terms with all the politicians on the platform. They knew him to be a fake "Socialist," and so they really were good to him. No wonder, Tom L. Johnson, who called the meeting, gave Max the opportunity to speak to a large crowd which he could not have gotten to hear him alone on the merits of the "Socialist" party—when Max was the one who saved this same Mayor "Tom" from a severe drubbing at the hands of De Leon by warning him not to debate with De Leon on the respective merits of the Socialist Labor and Democratic parties. Oh! but Max is a foxy guy.

Max never mentioned in his speech Samuel Gompers, Mitchell or Roosevelt. All three of these men are doing all they can to crush Socialism, and yet Max did not the courage to denounce them. He was the silence of the coward. Mayor

Jones had previously lauded Gompers, Mitchell and Roosevelt to the skies. It was up to Max to call down Jones for these laudatory remarks. It is well said that silence gives consent, and so by his silence Max virtually gave his sanction to these laudatory remarks of Mayor Jones. And yet Max is a fighting "Socialist!" Well! If he fights at all, he fights with one hand tied behind him—tied by his material interests, by his adherence to the pure and simple faking unions, that lay anti-militia resolutions upon the table and muzzle would-be-boring from within—fake "Socialist" orators as they did the "great" statesman Max Hayes at Cincinnati. And by the way, Max is so anxious to have a good time at New Orleans, the city of fine Southern wines and creole beauties, that he has not had the manhood to resign his delegateship rather than be bound by such infamous resolutions.

Max condemned the politicians right and left. By the way, what is Max himself but a politician and a small fry, peanut one at that. But perhaps Max would not call himself a politician, but a statesman—or, in other words, a man above mere policy. By George! If there is any man who by his actions and speech shows that policy governs him rather than conscience and right—that man is Max Hayes. He is a policy man and a politician all through.

He told how the miners had gained nothing in their previous strike, for he claimed that the 10 cents increase in wages per day had been more than neutralized by the raise in the price of oil the miners had to use for their lamps, and the increased prices in the company stores.

After this showing that pure and simple had been a failure in the matter of bettering the miner's condition and after telling his hearers to vote the "Socialist" ticket, not because it was the right one, but because he had a pipe dream that the miners of Pennsylvania would rise in their might and elect a few "Socialist" Congressmen—after talking thus and making some of the Democrats without the Social prefix and the pure and simple trades unionists feel uncomfortable, he suddenly switched around and made all telling how they had raised wages and shortened hours regardless of whether Republicans or Democrats were elected. He, however, neglected to state what he did state in his previous socialistic (?) remarks with regard to the miners—that the raise in prices had neutralized the small wage increases obtained through pure and simple. Oh! my! But he ought to be called Foxy Hayes, instead of Maxie Hayes!

At one part of his speech he roared taffy to the man without a party, Mayor Jones, at another he taffied the "Socialists" or Kangaroos, and at another he praised the pure and simple trades unions. Thus did Max try to stand in with everybody and offend none. And yet Max denounced politicians!

At the close of the meeting Max read resolutions demanding the government ownership of the coal mines. As the affair was cut and dried and there were no other resolutions offered, there was nothing left for the crowd to do but to adopt them. So they did. If a resolution had been offered demanding that the coal operators be made to arbitrate, the same crowd would have adopted it. They were bound to adopt something, and as the government ownership resolution was the only one presented, they gladly adopted it. The adoption of the resolutions closed the meeting. Then the Social and Unsocial Democrats departed, both feeling that they had done well and fooled the "dear" people once more. "What fools these mortals be." X.

## IN 'FRISCO.

Large Capitalism Slowly Making Its Way Amid Middle Classism.

Special to The Daily People.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—The most significant occurrences in San Francisco during the month of September of this year were the organization of the "Fisherman's Protective Union of the Pacific Coast and Alaska," and the opening of Prager's Department Store, the second establishment of that kind in the city. The fisherman's union started out more than a thousand strong, with the largest roll of charter members of any union on the coast. The people were excited by the breaking of certain contracts by Alaskan employers and great enthusiasm prevailed; but the proletarian spirit was sadly lacking there and the prevalence of middle class sentiment was most discouraging. The ceremonies consisted for the most part in parading the streets in front of its office and cheering for the Examiner, or in passing resolutions in favor of that paper. The department store on the contrary, came into existence silently and without ostentation.

The connection between these events may appear somewhat vague at first sight, but looked at more closely, their relation is clear though obviously in indirect ratio.

San Francisco is pre-eminently the city of the petty middle class, i. e., an unusually large proportion of its citizens are on the border land between the working and the employing classes, and are of necessity, in partial sympathy with the workmen. The mayor of the city belongs to this class and was in reality elected by it. This has made organization of labor easy here and little strikes have been often won. On the other hand it has, to a certain extent, kept out the department store, the Emporium, which has never been very popular, being the only exception. In a recent interview a traveling dry goods agent gave vent to the following sentiment:

"San Francisco has been called the 'haven' of us drummers. Lots of small stores and plenty of orders. Why, Los Angeles, Seattle and other coast cities not half the size of 'Frisco,' have for years had several big department stores and 'Frisco' only one. We don't like the looks of this new one not a little bit." But the new one has come to stay nevertheless.

## LABOR IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Facts Brought Out Statistics.

There were fewer labor disputes in the United Kingdom in 1901 than there have been for some years past, and the strikes and lockouts that did happen, says the Board of Trade in its annual report on the subject, were not remarkable by reason of their magnitude. The one quarrel which attracted most public attention was that of the Grimsby fishing trade.

All the same, 642 new disputes had to be dealt with, involving 180,000 work people, or about 2 per cent. of the industrial population.

The time lost was equal to about 4,000,000 working days, or about 22 days per head of those affected. But spread over the whole industrial population the loss amounted to only half a day per head.

The disputes on the whole ended more in favor of masters than men, only 41 of them, including the most widespread and prolonged, were settled by arbitration or mediation, but the various permanent boards of conciliation are known to have settled 655 cases, not involving stoppages of work, during the year.

In three out of the last five years the mining trades have had the largest number of persons involved in disputes. Of the total number affected in 1902 62.9 per cent. were miners.

The nearest approach to this is made by the metal, engineering and ship-building trades, with 12.5 per cent. In the building trades the decrease is remarkable, having fallen to 9797 persons affected from 19,178 in the previous year and 30,524 in 1899, and the figures relating to the textile and transport trades show an improvement. Agricultural laborers and seamen (the latter, of course, not including men in the fishing trade) seem to have a contented lot, for during the last five years they have scarcely been touched by labor troubles.

As usual, questions of remuneration were the most frequent cause of dispute, though not to such a marked extent as in previous years. Out of the 642 disputes 402 or 62.6 per cent. arose under this head, and these included 52.8 per cent. of the total persons directly engaged in all the disputes of the year, as compared with 61.4 in the previous year.

Trade was not generally so good as in the previous year, and thus disputes having an increase of wages as their object were not so common as in the previous years of the period covered. Of the 402 wages disputes 156 or 41.3 per cent. were for advances on wages, as compared with 61 per cent. in the previous year. These wages disputes accounted for 33.8 per cent. of the total number directly affected in all the wages disputes of 1901, as compared with 69 per cent. in the previous year.

On the other hand, there was a striking increase in the number of disputes arising out of resistance to reductions of wages. Under this head there were 101 disputes in 1901, involving 25 per cent. of all the work people directly engaged in wages disputes, as compared with 46 disputes in the previous year, involving only 9 per cent. of the work people affected.

Disputes as to hours of labor affected more persons than in any year since 1897, but were relatively of little importance.

There were again a considerable number of stoppages of work, arising out of refusing to work with non-union men, and the adjustment of working arrangements caused disputes affecting an increased number of persons as compared with the previous three years.

The number of workmen directly engaged in disputes in which they were entirely unsuccessful was larger than those involved in disputes in which they were successful. The number of work people engaged in disputes which resulted in compromise was larger than under the other two heads. As there were a number of disputes in resistance of reduction to wages, it is pointed out that the employers must have secured a considerable measure of success in the disputes thus arranged.

The great bulk of the disputes were ultimately settled by direct negotiation between the parties concerned or their representatives. Thus, of the total of 642 disputes, no fewer than 456, or 71 per cent. were so arranged, and these embraced 80 per cent. of all the persons involved in the disputes.

The number of disputes settled by means of arbitration shows an increase upon the figures of previous years, and the number of persons involved in these disputes also shows an increase upon the figures of the years 1898-1900. The settlement of strikes and lockouts forms but a very small proportion of the work of permanent conciliation and arbitration boards and joint committees. To appreciate these agencies at their true value account should also be taken of the numerous alterations effected in working conditions by them without any stoppage of work having taken place.

Thus, in the recent report on changes of wages and hours of labor in 1901, it is shown that 75 per cent. of all the changes of the year, as measured by numbers of persons affected, were arranged by sliding scales, wages boards or other methods of arbitration and conciliation, while only 2 per cent. of the changes followed upon strikes or lockouts.—London Express.

The organization of the fisherman's union marks the highest point of lower middle class toleration of labor organization. Everything is organized now. The advent of the new department store marks an innovation expressive of the steady encroachment of the large capitalists who are slowly but surely undermining the conditions which make such organizations effective here.



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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1893..... 2,068  
In 1895..... 21,157  
In 1896..... 86,564  
In 1900..... 34,191

The capitalist class has everything  
to gain by the continual enslavement  
of the working class.

Nothing but Socialism is going to  
benefit the working class; all else is  
illusion.

## "NATIONALIZATION" AGAIN.

The demagogic nationalization of the  
anthracite fields plank of the demagogic  
Democratic party has again opened  
wide the flood gates of the ranting that  
frequently passes for "Socialism." Own-  
ership by the Government having so  
much the appearance of ownership by  
the people, the politicians of the Demo-  
cratic persuasion are going around to  
the voters whom they suspect of Social-  
ism, with the query, What more do you  
want?

No Socialism can be caught with clap-  
trap. The "nationalization" that the  
Democracy proposes is clap-trap, it is  
the identical clap-trap that their names-  
akes the Social Democrats indulge in  
when it demands municipal ownership  
with capitalist conditions. "National  
ownership" is not the same as ownership  
by the people.

The Government at Washington is a  
nationally owned concern. And yet that  
Government has been seen to fling Fed-  
eral troops into Chicago and Idaho for  
the avowed purpose of breaking a strike,  
and dragging the workers into submission  
to the employing class.

The Post Office is owned nationally.  
And yet, what do we see? We see that  
while the railroad capitalists receive exor-  
bitant pay for the transportation of  
the mails, the girls employed in the  
"bagging" department are treated to  
starvation wages, while the letter car-  
riers themselves receive salaries that are  
ridiculously small compared with the  
salaries of their official superiors who do  
nothing and are appointed by virtue of  
their capitalist connections.

The Navy Yards are nationally owned.  
And yet, what happens there? The  
workmen's wages are regulated by the  
economic laws of the wages system  
of slavery.

And so forth, and so on.

Nationalization of industries is not in  
itself Socialism. It becomes Socialism  
only when the capitalist system of pro-  
duction has been driven from govern-  
ment and the Socialist system intro-  
duced. And this substitution of social  
systems can be accomplished only upon  
a platform that so declares its purpose,  
and is backed up by the working class.

That the day for this substitution or  
revolution is approaching, the demagogic  
nationalization plank of the Democratic  
party shows quite clearly. Capitalist  
interests at first thought the approaching  
Socialist tidal wave could be stemmed  
by setting up a party that they would  
boom as "Socialist," and that would  
hold out the bait of "nationalization" to  
catch the gudgeons. But the people  
turned out not to be gudgeons, and the  
conduct of that stool-pigeon "Socialist"  
party, the Social Democratic party,  
helped to enlighten the masses on what  
the concern was there for. The conduct  
of the Social Democrats in office—their  
voting away franchises as they did in  
Brooklyn; their voting large appropriations  
for Armories as they did in Haver-  
hill; their running upon the tickets of  
the old parties, whom they affected to  
abhor—told the tale. As the stool-pigeon  
party steps forward in that capacity,

DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN  
CAMPAIGN INCONSISTENCIES.

The economic development of the  
age is putting the Democratic and Re-  
publican parties in inconsistent atti-  
tudes. Both these parties are helpless  
to arrest this development. Both of  
them are unable to affect a change in  
its course that will prove beneficial to  
the working class. Yet both of them  
must have political "issues" wherewith  
to bamboozle the working class and  
induce workmen to support them,  
the parties of the capitalist class. The  
Democratic and the Republican parties  
have, consequently, hit upon the coal  
strike as an issue; and both of them  
have been compelled by the exigencies  
of the situation to pursue a course in

direct conflict with party tradition and  
principle, a course which has rendered  
them inconsistent in the extreme.

The Democratic party of the State  
of New York, for instance, has come  
out in favor of the national ownership  
and operation of the coal mines. It  
has done this in direct violation and  
contradiction of its avowed principle  
of opposition to governmental inter-  
ference in industry and commerce, i. e.,  
to "paternalism." More yet is the fact  
it desires this violation of party prin-  
ciple to be accomplished by the federal  
government in direct opposition to its  
much-fought for and dearly beloved  
theory of State rights.

The Republican party of the State  
of Massachusetts, on the other hand,  
praises, in its platform, the efforts of  
President Roosevelt to end the coal  
strike. How have those efforts termi-  
nated? In the calling of a special ses-  
sion of Congress? In the sending of  
federal troops into Pennsylvania, ac-  
cording to the precedent established by  
the Chicago railroad strike, as urged  
by the railroad presidents? In fewer  
words, do we find the President apply-  
ing the principles of federal govern-  
ment for which his party has always  
stood, in the settlement of the coal  
strike? No; what we do find is the  
President engaged in a contradiction  
as monstrous in party principle as that  
of the Democrats. He has decided in  
favor of State rights; he has virtually  
given up the principle of federal au-  
thority and decided that Pennsylvania  
must take care of the strike and end it.

Neither the Democratic nor the Re-  
publican party can be expected to  
act otherwise than it is doing. Neither  
of them is in favor of altering condi-  
tions in a way that will hurt capital-  
ism, whose parties they both are.  
Neither of them can be expected to  
turn against that system in favor of  
the working class, such action would  
be favorable to Socialism, a system to  
which their masters, the capitalist  
class, is utterly opposed. They must  
accordingly appear to be progressing,  
though they always remain the same,  
that is, capitalist parties.

Workmen, vote against such  
bamboozling. Vote against capitalism.  
Vote for sincerity. Vote for Socialism.  
Cast your ballot for the Socialist La-  
bor Party and its consistent working  
class principles.

THE NEWSPAPER EFFORTS TO  
DECLARE TRUSTS ILLEGAL.

The newspaper press of to-day is a  
capitalist institution. Like the old polit-  
ical parties its primary aim is to delude  
the working class in the interest of the  
capitalist class. In order to do this, it  
pretends, as do the old political parties,  
to espouse measures which, it alleges,  
will bring relief to the working class  
from oppression. Just now the favorite  
method is to attack the trusts. Legal  
processes are invoked for the purpose  
of establishing the legality or illegality  
of these combinations of capital, an ac-  
tion which in itself amounts to little,  
for if successful, the trusts are fined  
sums that are trivial in comparison to  
the enormity of the offenses alleged  
against them. Such legal processes,  
however, generally prove of no avail.  
The truth of this may be witnessed in  
the failure attending the prosecution of  
the Standard Oil Company in Ohio; the  
Lumber and other trusts in Texas; and  
the Beef Combine in New York, Missouri  
and other States. Yet, despite these  
facts—despite the facts that these legal  
processes are of no value, whether suc-  
cessful or unsuccessful—the modern  
newspaper press resorts to them with  
a great beating of tom toms. It pro-  
claims them the cure-all of trust evils.  
It creates in the minds of its working  
class readers the belief that possibly  
these legal processes are all that is  
claimed for them. These working class  
readers conclude consequently that this  
newspaper press is worthy of their con-  
fidence and support. They accordingly  
are induced to be guided by this press in  
other matters, political, economic and  
otherwise.

It stands to reason that modern news-  
paper writers, with all their facilities  
for gathering information know that  
such legal actions are of no avail. They  
know the oft-proclaimed fact that trusts  
have increased despite the laws enacted  
against them. Such being the case,  
what can one conclude, but that their  
use of the law is only a scheme to lead  
the confiding and supporting working  
class into the shambles of capitalism,  
much after the manner of the old polit-  
ical parties? That this is not mere  
assumption other facts demonstrate. This  
press, for instance, insists upon the per-  
petuation of capitalism, even at the ex-  
pense of the great majority of the people  
—the working class. It insists upon the  
observance of capitalist rights above all  
other rights. It, in a number of ways,  
throws the weight of its influence in  
favor of the system which it professes to  
condemn; and brutally, nay viciously,  
attacks the espousal of a better system—  
the co-operative system of Socialism. To  
bind closer the chains of slavery, while  
pretending to strive for liberty, is the  
aim of the modern newspaper press. All  
else is fraud and deception.

It is time the working class perceived  
this truth. It is time the working class  
discontinued supporting the means of  
to uphold the press of their class—  
the organs of the Socialist Labor  
Party. Only in such papers are the  
true and only possible methods of ob-  
taining working class relief from trusts  
expounded. Only through their teach-  
ings can the working class escape the  
slavery of capitalism, for in them it  
is shown that the working class must  
own and operate all capital in its own  
interests and thus do away with both  
trusts and capitalism.

Workingmen, support your own press,  
if you would support yourself. The  
modern newspaper is a capitalist paper.  
The S. L. P. papers are working class  
papers!

## SELF-CONVICTED CAPITALISM.

There is nothing so damaging to crim-  
inals as their own confessions of guilt.  
By means of such confessions the ends  
of criminal justice are attained with cer-  
tainty and unnecessary expenditure, so  
convincing and complete are they.

Capitalism is repeatedly self-convicted.  
Its results are often so atrocious that  
even its defenders and upholders are  
compelled to cry out against and con-  
demn them. Such outcries and such  
condemnations—such confessions—serve  
as monstrous in party principle as that  
of the Democrats. He has decided in  
favor of State rights; he has virtually  
given up the principle of federal au-  
thority and decided that Pennsylvania  
must take care of the strike and end it.

In the many indictments brought by  
Socialism against capitalism and the  
capitalist class there are two of great  
importance: First, that capitalism is a  
system of profit-making that is continued  
regardless of human life and social well-  
being; second, that the capitalist class,  
which absorbs the profit, is a useless  
class, that performs no duties, but dele-  
gates them to the hired employees who  
create the wealth from which that profit  
is derived.

These indictments are sustained by a  
capitalist confession such as that already  
alluded to.

A writer in the Evening Post, in an  
instructive article on "Railroads and Ac-  
cidents," points out that the horrible  
slaughter on railroads is not mitigated  
because it does not pay. Says he:

"It has become a truism that 'capital  
is timid'; that 'corporations have no  
souls,' and the reason why is plain  
enough: Where a large plant may be  
rendered valueless in a night by the  
announcement of an invention which su-  
persedes it; where the best mechanical  
device of to-day may become obsolete to-  
morrow, it is not strange that railway  
boards of direction must go slowly in  
permitting changes which involve large  
initial expenditures."

The results of this policy of not mak-  
ing changes because they do not pay, are  
shown in a list of killed and injured  
which, as the Evening Post writer states,  
is "horrifying enough, and yet it is a  
matter of common knowledge that many  
a death and injury escapes the records." With  
this he gives "the records" as follows:

For the Ten Years Ending With 1900.  
Killed—Passengers, 2,574; employees, 21,  
847; others, 44,416; total, 68,837; average  
per year, 6,883.  
Injured—Passengers, 31,020; employees,  
209,217; others, 57,566; total, 397,803;  
average per year, 39,780.

Total killed and injured—Passengers, 33,  
598; employees, 321,064; others, 101,982;  
total, 456,644; average per year, 45,663.

In commenting on these "records," the  
Post writer says:

"This is bad enough, but it is not the  
worst. The rate of increase is shocking,  
and in the year 1900 every single item of  
the above schedule was greater than in  
the year before."

So much for the first of the Socialist  
indictments. Now for the second. Who  
are these "railway boards of direction,"  
according to the Post writer?

"Most of these boards are composed of  
men who are without special knowledge;  
most of them, probably, know little more  
of the properties which they direct than  
is shown by the Treasurer's reports, and  
their appreciation of the needs of the  
management is colored by the size of the  
annual dividend."

Again:

"How are a dozen financial men, whose  
accumulations grew from a successful  
banking business, dry goods shop,  
brewery, to know whether the railway  
affairs which they are presumed to direct  
are conducted in the most enlightened  
manner? The best general manager, to  
them, is the one who can show the least  
cost of operation per train-mile. The  
manager, for his part, knows that a pro-  
fitably conducted business is the reason  
for his employment, and so he, by the  
facts of this knowledge, is precluded  
from rendering a correct judgment (ex-  
cept in rare instances) as to whether or  
not any but the most obvious expenses  
shall be incurred."

Here, then, we have the whole story.  
Here, then, we have a capitalist writer  
making such confessions of fact as prove  
the Socialist indictments, viz., that capi-  
talism is a system of profit-making con-  
tinued regardless of human life and so-  
cial well-being; and that the capitalist  
class, which absorbs the profit, is a use-  
less class, that performs no duties, but  
delegates them to hired employees who  
create the wealth from which that profit  
is derived.

Who would fall, with this confession  
before him, to condemn capitalism as  
readily and as quickly as he would a  
self-convicted criminal? And who would  
not hasten to visit social justice upon  
it with the certainty and economy that  
criminal justice is visited upon thieves  
and murderers?

## "SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

"Of the National Committee of the  
Socialist Party to the Membership."

The following is no forgery; neither  
is it the opinion of a local subdivision.  
It is, as the above head lines, taken  
from it, indicate, an official report from  
national officers of the many-named  
Social Democratic party. It is given  
below in full. It should be preserved for  
frequent reference in future. It is  
as full of points as an egg is of meat,  
and tells the tale whither drifts the  
"broadness" that sits in council with  
Armory Builders and log-rollers with  
capitalist parties. Here is the docu-  
ment:

## "SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

"Of the National Committee of the So-  
cialist Party to the Membership."

"To the Members of the Socialist  
Party:

"Comrades—Your national commit-  
tee, in submitting its semi-annual re-  
port, deems it wise to confine itself to  
a statement of the difficulties confront-  
ing the party in order that the mem-  
bership, being possessed of the facts,  
may take appropriate action.

"While socialist sentiment has in-  
creased throughout the country with  
marked rapidity, and while many very  
gratifying changes have taken place  
in our movement, we must in all can-  
dor say that the party organization has  
not been equal to the opportunities  
presented thereby. Since the last  
national convention the movement has  
been divided into as many parties as  
there are states, each directed by a  
state committee proceeding in its own  
weak fashion and according to its own  
conception of principles and tactics,  
with the result that the socialist party  
to-day is no stronger than the strong-  
est state organization affiliated. In-  
stead of being a united party, we are  
fast becoming a mere 'federation of  
socialist parties,' each of these parties  
having its territorial limits and jeal-  
ously guarding against any encroach-  
ment upon its domain.

"Such a condition has led to endless  
confusion and needless waste of energy  
and funds.  
"Each state committee is bearing the  
burden of nursing an infant socialist  
party, and thus doing in each state  
what the party did on a national scale  
many years ago. Consequently, re-  
gardless of their good intentions, they  
are unable to properly meet their obli-  
gations to the national organization.  
"In matters of organization and  
propaganda the desire of most state  
committees to fill their own fields  
makes us appear as an army of truck  
farmers instead of the 'bonanza'  
farmers we might be were our opera-  
tions conducted on a national scale.  
The most serious danger lies in ques-  
tions of principles and tactics. The  
practical independence of the state  
organizations from the party as a  
whole makes it possible for young and  
inexperienced state committees to  
place the party in many painful and  
contradictory situations.

"We recommend a careful study of  
the situation by all comrades and set  
forth below some of the facts which  
lead us to the opinions herein ex-  
pressed.

## "Financial.

"At this time Illinois, Oklahoma and  
Wisconsin are in arrears for July and  
August; Nebraska and New York for  
June, July and August; and Kansas  
and North Dakota since March. The  
national constitution makes it manda-  
tory upon state committees to pay na-  
tional dues monthly, but the national  
committee has no power to enforce this  
provision, which the state committees  
for the most part have not lived up to.

"In Kansas the dues system having  
been abolished, the state committee  
collects no dues from the comrades and  
pays no dues to the national organiza-  
tion.

"Thus, although its fixed expenses  
are increasing in proportion to the  
growth of the movement, the fluctuat-  
ing revenues of the national organiza-  
tion cause serious embarrassment at  
all times.

"Methods of State Committees.

"The national constitution requires  
the state committees to make semi-  
annual reports, but the national com-  
mittee has no power to enforce this  
provision, which is not being observed.

"The absence of reports from state  
committees leaves the national com-  
mittee in the dark about conditions in  
the states.

"In remitting national dues, the state  
committees, as a rule, do not state  
what locals have paid, nor on what  
month the dues apply, nor the number  
of members paid for by each local.

"As a consequence the national sec-  
retary is unable to determine whether  
the states are forwarding their full  
quota of national dues.

"It has been impossible since the  
Unity convention to determine the  
number of locals and membership of  
the party in the United States, in the  
absence of reports by the state com-  
mittees. This condition of affairs is  
attended with many dangers. Should  
a state secretary for any reason be  
absent from his post, it is possible that  
neither the state or national organiza-  
tions would know the names and loca-  
tions of locals in the state. One in-  
stance of this kind occurred recently  
in Nebraska. The state committee of  
Wisconsin has refused a list of its  
locals up to the present time. Were  
this example generally followed we  
could not reach the membership in any  
national emergency.

## "Propaganda.

"In order to meet the requirements  
of the movement for widespread  
propaganda, the national committee  
started the Labor Lecture Bureau.  
That it is the most economic and far-  
reaching system of propaganda ever  
inaugurated in the socialist movement  
is proven by requests for speakers  
from trade unions and party organiza-  
tions in every state and territory, but  
the operations of this lecture bureau

cannot be extended under existing con-  
ditions. National dues being diverted  
or withheld by state committees, the  
national committee is helpless to fur-  
nish a national system of agitation.  
The locals being thrown on their own  
resources are obliged to pay extrava-  
gantly for individual propaganda. The  
amount of money spent in planless  
propaganda, in one month, by state  
committees and locals, would enable  
the national committee to maintain a  
corps of clear and able speakers for  
one year, under the systematic and  
economic method of the labor bureau,  
with the added advantage of reaching  
into the trade union movement.

"Agitation as at present conducted is  
sectional, being confined to the terri-  
tory 'which can pay high prices for  
speakers.

"A proper socialist agitation is one  
that reaches into every section of the  
country, and regulates the cost with  
consideration for the scant funds of  
the proletarian organizations.

## "Party Organization.

"The national constitution gives the  
state committees sole control of all  
matters pertaining to organization  
within the respective states, and as a  
result a division of energy has been  
created, depriving the national organ-  
ization of the national co-operation  
necessary to send organizers into un-  
organized states.

"The work of organization as con-  
ducted exclusively by state committees  
has in some instances been totally  
neglected, in others it languishes or  
is being conducted spasmodically, while  
in no instance have the results reached  
the degree of efficiency and stability  
that will in the end only be achieved  
by national co-operative effort.

"The whole work of organization is  
segregated, sectional and at cross pur-  
poses.

"Under the present system the state  
committees cannot insure permanency  
of employment to comrades most high-  
ly qualified as organizers, to induce  
them to undertake the work of the  
party.

## "Tactics and Principles.

"The separation of the party into  
state organizations, each being su-  
preme in its own state, holds forth a  
prospect of political advantage very  
tempting to certain men. As a result,  
there have been factional fights in five  
states. Under the operation of the na-  
tional constitution, the national com-  
mittee cannot interfere to prevent or  
settle such troubles before they reach a  
serious stage, but must wait until there  
is a split in the state.

"Such a struggle is now in progress  
in Nebraska. The fact that organiza-  
tions in new states consist of elements  
inexperienced in the philosophy and  
tactics of the international socialist  
movement, naturally leads to political  
expressions, platforms and party tac-  
tics which conflict with socialist prin-  
ciples and practices and which are es-  
sentially middle class.

"The factional fight in Utah was  
largely caused by such conditions, and  
the national committee could not inter-  
fere until there was a split and rival  
state committees to deal with.

"The independent tendencies of the  
state organizations find expression in  
different tactics by different states on  
questions of national policy, so that  
while the national committee may be  
attempting to rally the comrades of  
the country on a certain line of action,  
conflicting policies may be urged by  
one or more state committees. This  
confusion in organization and in tac-  
tics is well illustrated at this time by  
many of our comrades who seem to  
think that socialist principles are jus-  
tification for applauding a division on  
socialist lines between the economic  
organizations of the working class.

"While the Socialist party in na-  
tional convention has solemnly pledged  
itself to the unification of the trade  
unions, yet a contrary policy has been  
set up in the west by comrades acting  
in a dual capacity as organizers of the  
American Labor Union and the Social-  
ist party, thus misrepresenting the  
attitude of our party and compromis-  
ing it in their attempts to build up a  
rival organization to the American  
Federation of Labor.

## "Conclusion.

"The expense of holding the Na-  
tional Committee meeting in January  
last amounted to almost \$700. As  
there are now twice as many organ-  
ized states as were then represented,  
the next meeting would cost about  
\$1500.

"The national organization has not a  
cent toward meeting this expense, and  
if same is deducted as before by the  
states represented from funds due the  
national committee, it will cause a re-  
currence of existing embarrassment,  
which not alone deprives the national  
committee of sufficient funds for cur-  
rent expenses, but subjects us to the  
mortification of pleading constant  
bankruptcy to creditors of former na-  
tional committees and humiliating our  
local quorum, which must hence-  
forth decline to endure this condition.

Furthermore, we do not believe that a  
meeting of the national committee  
would suffice to thoroughly and de-  
cisively solve the problems herein pre-  
sented; it would not bring about the  
general degree of understanding re-  
quired between the comrades upon  
party policy and tactics.

"The indefinite continuance of the  
present laxity of organization and con-  
fusion in methods so threatens the  
stability of our party that, no other  
means being sufficient to meet the  
emergency, we suggest to the consid-  
eration of the comrades such constitu-  
tional steps as may be necessary for  
holding a national convention of the  
Socialist party.

"Meanwhile the condition at present  
existing can be partially alleviated if  
the comrades in the delinquent states  
will hold their respective state com-  
mittees accountable in their dealings  
with the national organization. Frater-  
nally,

G. A. Fiehn,

Wm. Ballard Dunn,

Wm. Brandt,

E. E. Hildebrand,

T. E. Val Putnam,

"Local Quorum."

September 12, 1902.

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER  
JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You look  
hot in the collar, and yet you look  
amused. What's the matter?

UNCLE SAM—Well, I am hot in the  
collar; and certainly I'm amused.

B. J.—What about?

U. S. (taking out of his pocket a printed  
sheet of paper and showing it to B. J.)  
—I don't suppose you received one of  
them?

B. J.—No. This is a circular letter of  
the New York Social Democracy to the  
enrolled voters of the Socialist Labor  
Party. What of it?

U. S.—Now you just read it.

B. J. (reading)—"We find your name  
in the City Register as a voter of the  
Socialist Labor Party ticket—"

U. S.—They tell the truth there for  
once.

B. J.—"This we presume is suffi-  
cient evidence that you are a supporter  
not only of the aim but also of the  
tactics of that party—"

U. S.—You bet, every time.

"Aims" without "tactics" is like steam  
outside a boiler. The "aim" of the  
Socialist Labor Party is to overthrow  
the capitalist class; its "tactics" are the  
only ones to reach the aim. I stand by  
both. Read on.

B. J.—"We who address you are  
Social Democrats—"

U. S.—Do you know what them is?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—You oughter. Social Democrats  
is the name that a set of folks gave them-  
selves who pretend to be against the  
capitalist parties and yet log-roll with  
them and go on their tickets; who pre-  
tend to be against private corporations  
and yet grant them franchises; who pre-  
tend to be against the capitalist govern-  
ments, and yet take jobs from them;—  
in short who pretend to be Socialists  
but are none. Their delegate to the  
International Socialist Congress in  
Paris voted for a resolution that admit-  
ted the possibility of impartiality on the  
part of a capitalist government in the  
conflicts between employers and em-  
ployees—"

B. J.—What? ! ! !

U. S.—Just so, and who prove their  
consistency here at home by doing, as  
said before, and taking jobs from cap-  
italist parties, running on their tickets,  
advertising their political candidates,  
and taking hush money from the labor  
lieutenants of the capitalists to enable them  
to do the rank and file of the workers.

B. J.—Why such fellows are bunco-  
steerers and stool-pigeons.

U. S.—Just so (Handing B. J. the  
S. L. P. leaflet "Socialist Labor Party  
versus Social Democratic party"). Read  
this at your leisure; it is a dandy of a  
leaflet; you find there all the proofs in  
cold type. But go on with this circular  
letter or balderdash.

B. J. (resuming his reading)—"We  
have nothing but respect and admiration  
for the courage of your convictions—"

U. S.—I should smile they have  
"respect and admiration." What thief  
has not "respect and admiration" for  
honest folks? What coward has not  
"respect and admiration" for brave men!

B. J.—That you are a Socialist we  
are satisfied.

U. S.—I should smile again! What  
crook is not "satisfied" that an honorable  
man is straight!

B. J.—And we extend to you the  
hand of fellow-comradeship—"

U. S.—(quickly putting his hands  
behind him). They shan't have mine!  
Fellow-comradeship with men who log-  
roll with capitalist politicians and who  
uphold one of their set who voted a  
\$15,000 appropriation for an armory!

B. J.—He did?



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, but their own signature and address, which other will be recognized.]

## A Good Suggestion Well Illustrated.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The writer holds that wherever it is possible to work in a report of a meeting, a clipping from the "Boston Traveler," a letter in defense of the Party's principles or attacking some of its revilers, or in any way advertise the Party through the medium of the capitalist press, advantage should be taken of it at any and all times.

"As an illustration of what might be done, in that line and a suggestion to other comrades to go and do likewise, a clipping from the "Boston Traveler," is enclosed herewith, which contains a letter written by the undersigned and sent to various papers in different parts of the State.

Sam J. French.  
Boston, Oct. 7, 1902.

[Enclosure.]

## A Lawrence Correspondent Speaks Unkindly of So-called Socialist Organizations.

"Editor Traveler.—The opening of the campaign and the consequent increased activity on the part of the Socialist agitator, seems to be the signal for the resumption of the annual crop of false and unfair statements as to Socialism and Socialists, which are spread broadcast in the press either through the ignorance of the issuers or with malice intent, as the case may be.

"As an instance may be mentioned a recent item which appeared in many papers, containing quotations from a speech delivered at Amesbury by Captain A. P. Gardner, candidate for Congress, Sixth Congressional district. Mr. Gardner is quoted as having said:

"If the trusts control the government we have plutocracy, and if the government cannot control them it must take them, and that is socialism with all its attendant evils. While not in favor of the government ownership of the railroads, I am willing to see it come if that is the only way we can prevent the giving of rebates."

"Statements similar to the above, misleading as to what Socialism really means, and containing the bald insinuation that its inauguration would be accompanied by a train of attendant evils, repeatedly appear in the public press.

"Emulating as they do from persons like Captain Gardner, Superintendent of Schools Burke, of Lawrence, and other highly educated gentlemen, clerical and lay, to whom the people in their fond credulity give the credit of really knowing something, they are pernicious in their effects.

"Pericious, inasmuch as they tend to confuse the minds of the working class readers to whose material interest it would be to have a clear understanding of this matter; in contradistinction to that of the above-mentioned gentlemen and their capitalist friends or masters, which is to keep the working class blinded and confused as long as possible; in order that they may continue to exploit them as wage slaves on the economic field and use them as voting cattle on the political field.

"It is the recognition of this material interest of the beneficiaries of the capitalist system that causes the true Socialist to care nothing for the state of mind or opinion of anyone not of the working class, and consequently not on the under side of the fierce 'class struggle' which is waging as a result of the logical development of capitalism to the point where the machinery of production is owned by the few and the acquisition of capital has become wholesale robbery, in the objective sense, however much the individual exploiter as a victim of the system may be considered subjectively free from blame; while the many, the vast proletariat, are rendered toolless wage slaves driven to compete with one another for the sale of the only thing they possess—their labor power.

"But the open enemy, the avowed supporter of capitalism, is not the only source whence springs confusion. There are the counterfeiter socialists, generally spoken of as the social democrats.

"These confusers, whose utterances have been given wide publicity, are the most enemies of all, pretending as they do to be friends. While their rank and file may be well-meaning but misinformed, or worse, misinformed, the so-called leaders cannot be credited with good intentions.

"These people talk anything and call it Socialism. Mr. Talbot in Lawrence talks of an apportioning commission to fix compensation for the capitalists.

"Father McGrady, in one of his books, says that if they won't sell out, we will build parallel railroads and duplicate industrial establishments (he might have added, open new mines on the moon) and compete them out of business.

"Carey, of Haverhill, while denouncing the use of the militia to shoot strikers, votes for a \$15,000 armory appropriation.

"While supposed to antagonize the old parties, their candidates figure simultaneously on their own, and one or either of the capitalist tickets, as in Worcester, Webster, Abington, Syracuse, Peekskill and West Hoboken.

"They appeal to the working class for support, and at the same time insult them by claiming that the workers don't know enough to emancipate themselves without the guidance of an aggregation of pompous ministers, patientless doctors and brazen lawyers who seek to the movement like vultures to a carrion, and for the same purpose, whose aid is necessary because of their 'superior education,' 'social influence,' etc., as though the education under present conditions were any indication of intelligence or power to explain the true Socialist position, which the writer will briefly attempt.

Government ownership of trusts and public utilities is not Socialism.

What the Socialist is after is the ownership of the government, with a view to using its power to accomplish the transformation of the existing system of

privately owned capital, which is already bound up with co-operative social labor, into the common property of the whole community—in short, into collective capital; and by this act expropriating the expropriators, without any idea of compensating them entering into the performance.

As a result of this change the functions of the government itself would be altered from those of a government of men, to an administration of things, and instead of being a day, a class executioner, it would become a public executive of the administrative measures adopted by a free people.

Capital also would lose its present significance, being no longer the means of exploitation, but having become simply the means of production.

Other results would be the further perfecting and organizing of these means of production and distribution; the elimination of all useless forms of labor, such as advertising, making of useless articles, etc., and diverting the energy so expended into useful channels; the employment of useful productive labor of all physically capable adult persons, thus enabling the shortening of hours and giving more time for mental and physical improvement; the production of none but pure food and other products, which are today so abominably adulterated; equality of opportunity with an equitable distribution of the product, not necessarily equality of wealth, but a payment to each of the equivalent of the product of his or her labor. Under those conditions the intellectual and physical development of the race would go forward at a rate such as has never hitherto been thought of.

Of such is "Socialism, with all its attendant evils." Speed the day when those "evils" will have overtaken us, when there will no longer be a little coterie of profligate capitalist exploiters and their lackeys, revelling in luxury on the stolen product of the wealth-producers.

And its establishment must be brought about by the working class alone, organized on strictly class lines in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party and Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, without the aid of graft-hunting "professionals" or middle class sentimentalists, whose petty material interests cause them to diverge from the straight line of the "class struggle" and seek to ignore it every time, the many-named Social Democratic alias "Socialist party" confusers to the contrary notwithstanding.

SAMUEL J. FRENCH.  
Lawrence, Oct. 2.

## Comment Unnecessary.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Enclosed you will find a communication which Section Cincinnati, Socialist Labor Party, received from the Socialist Party, also a resolution in reply to the same, which I send you for publication. Comment is unnecessary.

Frank Geiser, Organizer.  
Cincinnati, O., October 4, 1902.  
(Enclosure.)

Fellow Citizens, Greeting: Believing that the termination of the existing struggle between the miners and operators in Pennsylvania is a matter of the gravest concern to all, and realizing that petitioning an individual who has no power in this matter can only end in disappointment and despair, we beg your earnest consideration of the accompanying resolution, which we feel is the only logical and legal method by which the root of this evil can be reached, and which we believe no loyal citizen of this republic will hesitate to endorse. Again asking your earnest consideration of this matter we beg to remain yours.

Twelfth Ward Socialist Club.  
P. S.—Send all petitions when completed to Hon. Governor Stone of Pennsylvania.

## Copy of Petition.

To the Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania: Whereas, The terrible struggle between the miners and operators of your State is causing great suffering and distress and breeding a condition detrimental to good citizenship and undermining the stability of our government.

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the undersigned citizens of the United States, in the interest of law and justice, demand that you exercise the power in you vested, and under the law of eminent domain declare the mines public property, to be operated by the State for the common good.

Name: Address:

When filled send to Hon. Governor Stone of the State of Pennsylvania.

## III.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party realizing that the struggle between the coal miners and operators of Pennsylvania is a class struggle of whose character, said to say, the vast majority of the miners are not conscious of, and

Whereas, As the Socialist Labor Party regards "public ownership of public utilities" by the capitalist class government but a change of master, and

Whereas, The Socialist party of Cincinnati has seen fit to issue a petition to the capitalist governor of Pennsylvania urging action upon his part to bring about such ownership, and

Whereas, The Socialist party at every opportunity declares that its principles are identical with those of the Socialist Labor Party and the afore-said petition is a violation of Socialist principle of the class struggle, which proves conclusively the contrary; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Section Cincinnati of the Socialist Labor Party, refuses most emphatically to be a party of belly-crawlers before Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, the lackey of the capitalist class; but urge the miners in particular and the working class in general, to organize into the Socialist Labor Party; elect themselves into power and turn out the capitalist parasites forever. Then only, and not until then, will the working class be free from exploitation; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be

sent to The Daily and Weekly People for publication and one copy be sent to the Socialist party, in reply to their petition.

Peter Kronberger,  
William Henke,  
Committee on Resolutions.

## The Minneapolis "Union" Answered on the Lundstrom Case.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Dear Comrade.—The article of May 31st in the Weekly People, concerning the Plumbers' Labor Union in Minneapolis has been contradicted by a member of said union, the contradiction being printed in The Union, official organ of Minneapolis Trades Council, July 25th, 1902. The writer first makes the point that I did not write the article myself, and, later on, states that the article is not true, except that "the Plumbers' Laborers organized in April, and that I became a member in the fall of the same year." Now I will once more state that, from April, 1890, till May, 1900, the bosses, or as he states it, the foremen, were paid \$2 for nine hours per day, and laborers \$1.75 per day, and from May 1st, 1900, till May 1st, 1901 (for nine hours) foremen received \$2.25, laborers \$1.80; from May 1st, 1901, till May 1st, 1902, for eight hours, foremen \$2.15, laborers \$1.75, and this year foremen are paid \$2.50 per day for eight hours.

Now the writer says this is a lie, and as is also the statement that he tried to dupe the union members last April and that he was paid \$2.75 per day, and that he did refuse to do anything for the members to get that advance. The fact is that he himself told me so, and I have three witnesses. I will also state that when Alex. E. Johnson, who boasts of being the writer of the article in "The Union," who used the significant signature "A member of P. L. U. No. 4," was the recording secretary and a leading member of the P. L. U., and was supposed to do everything for its interests, he hired a man by name Gust Palm, that did not belong to the union to help him; and that at the time there were lots of union men idle. Said Gust Palm sent fifty cents to the union, with Alex. E. Johnson without appearing before the union, and became "a member in good standing," though the initiation fee was fifty cents and dues fifty cents. This happened before me.

The fact is that Gust Palm came from Oregon to Minneapolis to visit some friends (Mr. Johnson was one) before a trip to Stockholm. In order to arrive home just before Christmas he stayed in Minneapolis for six weeks and worked there, as above said.

The writer in "The Union" denies the report of the delegates sent to the council with our demand that the council bring it before the Master Plumbers' Association, and that said delegates, of whom N. Christoffersen was the one that made the report, that the employers never heard anything about our demand and also that it was the same year before, so he made the remark that the council did not care for us.

Well enough! The president, who was Enoch A. Gausel, tried to smooth it off; explained how busy they were, and that the council was a friend to the laborers, which it had proved several times.

A member, Nels Hagstrom by name, then took the floor, and said: That those fellows would lead us right into the trap and that we could not depend upon their help. What he preferred was to bring the members into common action, elect a committee to bring our demand before the Master Plumbers' Association, and ask for a signed agreement.

What happened? Gausel, as president of a pure and simple union, rapped for order and declared the question out of order, repeated that the Council was a friend of the laboring class, etc., and that he would not hear any more of it. That was at one of our three special meetings.

Further on in the letter Mr. Johnson, the writer, denies the hard work now being performed under eight hours. When we demanded the eight hours, he and other leading members guaranteed that a man could do just as much work in eight hours as in nine and more, "because he can stand more." The object could not possibly be anything but slavery, and that we got. This year, as said in The Weekly People, we were going to demand \$2 for laborers, with \$2.50 for bosses. The \$2.50 was paid in the middle of March, but the \$2 has taken its time. I admit that the greater part of the remaining union men now get \$2 per day, but the fact is that a great number dropped out of the union when they saw the trap they were led into.

"Slack organizing," so the "Union" writer says, "we have advanced step by step to an eight hour working day, with a minimum wage of 31 1/2 cents per hour for foremen and 25 cents for the union men helping." Here he contradicts himself and certainly makes the allowance that some receive more.

How did they advance last spring? Let us see! As the greater part of the men attending the union meetings were bosses, they decided that a man that was worth \$2 per day should have that, but if not, \$1.75. No agreement is signed, so the master plumbers themselves can decide who is worth it.

Now, what did they do when the laborers called for \$2 per day? Let's take the shop where George W. Scott, the president, was working. When they got after their employer for a raise, Mr. Scott was instructed to send the two men who called for the raise to the shop, where they got their pay, \$1.75 per day. The same day a sign was set up in the window "Laborers Wanted." They got the laborers, but not union men, and Mr. Scott worked with them quite a few days. I do not know the facts, but it was said that one of the men was paid \$1.50 per day and the other \$1.75.

The headquarters at which the laborers could go for information as to what plumbers needed was condemned in order to give the employers a better chance to secure scabs. That's "brotherhood" pure and simple.

In November, 1900, at Lumber Exchange, two union men for whom I was one myself, and John Osmundsen (the other) were fired and a scab was kept. The scab did join the union the same week; so, of course, the union got one

more dollar into the fund.

The long hours, 12 to 16, I enjoy, according to Mr. Johnson's article, I know nothing about. As to last winter, when I was a teamster, and not a plumber's laborer, and had nothing to do with the union, I recognize I had long hours enough, but from 7 to 6 cannot possibly reach either of his figures. One thing he forgets to mention, is the five and ten minutes before time morning and noon and ten, fifteen and twenty minutes after quitting time at five, which he works the men under him. So the article in The Weekly People is certainly true and cannot be considered a "dirty lie."

As I knew, according to the constitution and by-laws of the P. L. U., that the matter would be investigated, I sent my address to the Executive Board, so that they could notify me to appear before said board.

On August 9, 1902, I received the enclosed letter. Please print it. When I received this letter, I sent my address and called attention to the constitution and by-laws that read: Constitution, Article F, Sec. 2: "When any charge or charges shall be preferred against any member, the member who lodges the complaint shall furnish the Recording Secretary with written charges, and the Secretary shall notify the accused to appear before the Executive Board of this Union to answer such charge or charges as may be preferred against him, and the Recording Secretary shall furnish him a copy of the charges."

Article 2, Sec. 8, of the By-laws reads: "It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to investigate all charges which may be made against any member, etc." I have now waited five weeks in order to give them time to give me a hearing, when I would have shown them whether The Weekly People article was a lie or not. There have been three regular meetings of the union since, but I never heard a word from them. Now, does it not look as if these bosses were bound to have things their own way and if a person raises a voice against their fake, one is simply thrown out of the union and denied the chance of making a living, if possible? Charley Lundstrom.  
St. Paul, Sept. 30, 1902.

(Enclosure.)

Minneapolis, Minn., August 9, 1902.

Dear Sir.—Your complaint against the Plumbers Laborers Union in a paper called The Daily and Weekly People, published in New York, was by the union referred to the executive board of said union and by said board duly considered and you are hereby notified of the action taken.

Resolved, That we, the executive board of the P. L. U., recommend that Charley Lundstrom, a member of the P. L. U., be expelled from said union for the very reason that his article in a New York paper called The Daily and Weekly People is untrue, misleading, and unworthy any union man, and if having any grievances against said union, the proper place to air them is in the union meetings, and not in a public paper.

Said resolution was passed and approved by the union in regular meeting, and the recording secretary instructed to notify you to that effect.

Respectfully,  
E. A. Gausel,  
Recording Secretary.

## Endorses Party's Course.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The present course of The Daily and Weekly People should be a source of pride to every Socialist.

The widely published stupidity of the National Committee of the "Socialist" party, as exemplified in their "semi-annual report," gives their enemies excellent campaign documents and proves our National Executive Committee's wisdom in not publishing our debts or troubles, although they are honest, and we have only one code of principles, unlike the party which officially says, "the movement has been divided into as many parties as there are States, each directed by a State Committee proceeding in its own weak fashion and according to its own conception of principles." I was especially pleased with the editorials concerning Roosevelt's membership in the Fireman's Union and concerning the "Volkszeitung's" advice not to vote for De Leon.

Fraternally, Emile Constant,  
Section St. Paul, S. L. P.  
St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 4, 1902.

## Full Dinner Pails and Full Bull Pens.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Allow me to describe some happening in this end of capitalist civilization. I am isolated in a small town of not more than a thousand population, generally with no place to spend an evening, so when some attraction comes to town, no matter what its nature, I take it in.

Fullerton is in Orange county, about twenty-four miles south of Los Angeles and eleven miles north of Santa Anna. The seat of Orange county. Well, the standard bearer of capitalist prosperity of this State, Dr. Pardee, was to speak at Santa Anna on the 30th of September. Cheap trains were offered on the railroad and trolleys going from here, so I went with the crowd. It is just six years since I have attended a Republican meeting, which was also in a small town, namely, Oatskill, N. Y.

When I got into Santa Anna the streets were gayly illuminated and thronged with people. Some marching clubs gave an exhibition of how they can, if necessary, shoulder a gun to shoot strikers. I went inside of the hall, and found it filled to suffocation. It was necessary to hold an over-flow meeting. After a lot of tame rot, white horse Pardee was introduced.

Pardee, like all true servants of capitalism, expressed his love for the working class by addressing the audience as "Fellow laboring men and citizens," and then continued, "I am the nominee of the Republican party, and that speaks for itself" (which it certainly did). "When I am elected I shall serve my people faithfully" (that means the capitalist class). "I shall grant no favors and will not be dictated by individuals."

"I was asked," he said, "my attitude towards organized labor. I emphatically declare for organized labor," and the

house cheered him to the echo. (Here will be a chance for organized scabbery to do their bidding on election day.) Then, after paying some compliments to the Democratic party he sat down.

After some minor speakers made some remarks in the same nonsense, another "orator" was brought forth. He was Hon. Duncan G. McKinley, a slick, well-fed bourgeois. He poured shot into the Democratic camp, showing how the working people suffered under their administration and how the Republican party filled up the dinner pails. (He forgot to mention how that same party filled up the Bull Pen, and the workmen's bodies with lead, a la Hazelton, Shannon, etc.) Then he began to dish out economics. Evidently, he is well read on economics, for some of his thoughts showed it.

He said that prior to McKinley's election we imported several millions of dollars' worth of products more than we exported, but since 1890 we have exported two billions of dollars worth of products more than we imported. "That," he said, "is what the Republican party has done." He took care, however, not to say that prior to McKinley's election there were no Steel or Beef or Lumber trusts and that because of their large surplus production this country has reached out after the different colonies. But that would be teaching sound economics and, besides, it would prove that in spite of these exports, wages are on the decline and competition for jobs is getting keener and that more lives are being crushed out of the working class in the capitalist rush for bigger dividends.

Again, he said the Republican party is clean and its record is clean. Then he asked, "Is there a man within the sound of my voice that can point out any bad or unclean record of the Republican party?" Had I believed that it would have made any effect, I would certainly have called his attention to Brooklyn, Hazelton, Cour d'Alene, Homestead, the Bull Pen, Croton Dam and, last, but not least, the water cure.

While I was listening to all this talk, my mind began to work. I questioned myself thus: "Is there no intelligence left in the working class that they can be bunched at every recurring election? and will there ever be a time when the working class, the producers of all wealth, will ever awaken in all their manhood and once for all throw that vampire class off their backs and say to the world, 'Too long have we endured abuse and degradation; too long has the capitalist class made food for cannon out of the working class.' It is high time that we show to the world the dignity of labor in the true, pure sense of that much abused phrase."

Fellow workmen, of this or any other State, awake to your senses; take up the fight with the rest of the class-conscious workmen of this and other countries, and vote for the only party of your class that helps you in your battles in the mine, mill, factory or workshop, that is, the Socialist Labor Party. By rallying around the banner of that party alone lies your hope and your salvation from the present chaotic state of society. Even your capitalist masters tell you to strike where it is most effective. Then why not take a lesson from them and strike at the polls, where you outnumber the capitalist a hundred to one.

Remember, he who would be free, himself must first strike the blow, and the blow is by voting for the Socialist Labor Party. Yours for the working class,  
David Rudnick.  
Fullerton, Cal., Oct. 2, 1902.

## LIGHT IS BREAKING.

"Every bad tendency will run its course, and Socialism will survive; then woe to the men whose petty interests, mean ambitions and vile intrigues may have for an instant arrested its progress and smirched its name."

West Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 5.—Enclosed herewith are clippings from the N. Y. Herald of this day:

"The strike is greatly troubling the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties of Pennsylvania. Neither has the least idea of the effect it will have on the election in the State next month, but the Democrats bank on it more largely for good results to them than their opponents. The candidates of both parties are stumping the State, but great care is taken by them not to meddle with the strike, because of apprehending political disadvantages. In the counties principally affected by the lockout the tide among the miners seems to be running toward the Democratic side.

"Senator Quay shares this feeling, and as chairman of the Republican State Committee is directing his efforts in the direction of encouraging the formation of socialist clubs, many of which exist in Luzerne, Schuylkill and other coal counties, and a large majority of the members of which were formerly allied with the Democratic party. He is particularly anxious to prevent the election of Democratic members of the Legislature, and is using the Socialist party wherever possible to accomplish his purpose."

Does it not seem that therein is the secret of the action of the late Pennsylvania State Executive Committee?

It is not impertinent to ask, Are they after some rotten fruit from Quay's "political orchard," which the Socialist Democratic alias "Socialist" party has been fishing for?

Spreely, light is breaking.

E. A. Silberberg.

## Section Minneapolis, Minn.

Headquarters at  
LABOR LYCEUM,  
34-36 Washington Avenue, South.

## FREE READING ROOM

Open Every Day and Evening.

## LETTER-BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

P. S., NEW YORK.—Oh, you innocent! There is not the slightest prospect of Mitchell's conduct bringing on a dispute his ignorance, a genuine political uprising of the workingman. Just the reverse. In the measure that people are credulous enough to believe he fights the cause of Labor, in that measure will they succumb to his oratory when the time comes for him to endorse Hanna as a friend of the workingman.

J. P., NEW YORK.—The Liberal Democratic Party is an aggregation of freaks. Their mass meeting at Cooper Union on the 6th showed it quite plainly. "They were all there" on the platform, talking "natural monopoly," taxation of land and other single tax oddities, together with the staple denunciation of octopuses. But the looks of the audience indicated that freaks may not be without guile. Only one-fifth of the seats were taken, and these mainly with Italian laborers who were marched into the hall, and could not understand, but applauded. Who brought them there?

D. W., EAST PITTSBURGH, PA.—Leaving aside the manoeuvre by which Eberle and his accomplices brought on a second nomination convention in the Ward where, at a previous convention he and Fenrich were nominated for Socialist Labor Party, leaving aside that manoeuvre, the fact is that at that second convention Fenrich was dropped—WHY?

A. S., NEW YORK.—When people talk of the "corruption of the old parties" they mean a very vague thing. The charge you mention against the Democratic party is an instance in point. "Municipal ownership" is a capitalist issue. As the Democratic party is a capitalist party, there is no corruption in its failing to municipalize. What it did, it did by order of capitalist interests. So, then, it was true to its program.

M. G. D., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That may all be true; but, in the measure that it is true, you brand yourself a crook, and your Social Democracy a crooks' organization. If, indeed, the Socialist Labor Party, despite its unquestionable soundness, admitted by yourself, can't succeed, then it follows that your Social Democracy is simply humbugging—preaching the class struggle, but knowing that won't work, and doing the other thing.

W. G., NEW YORK.—The workingman receives the full exchange value of the labor power that he sells to the capitalist in the market. In that lies the secret of the inevitable decline of the working class. It is merchandise, as exchange values decline, the exchange value of Labor declines; and thus, its use value, the quality of producing more wealth than its exchange value comes to, throws into the capitalists' hands ever larger stores of wealth.

H. L., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—It happened this way: The Party in Illinois for some time was on its State Committee. It knew the Committee was manoeuvring to get all the nomination signatures into its own hands, then dump them into the ditch, and thus play into the hands of the Kangers. That push, you must know, I am on the Party because the Party forbids its members from holding office in pure and simple bodies. Well, the Party in Illinois, knowing what that State Committee was after, did not entrust the signatures to it, but filed them itself. Having been foiled, and having no further chance to betray the Party, the push succeeded. All is safe. Section Chicago is being reorganized.

T. B. V. Y., ST. LOUIS, MO.—That fact rather reflects favorably upon the Socialist Labor Party and against the Social Democracy. There are bound to be rumpuses in the S. L. P. Crooks are bound to come in, no one can tell them in advance. Just as soon as they fear they are about to be found out, which amounts to the same, the rumpus is there, and lasts till they are unroofed. In the Social Democracy, however, crookedness is the rule. "You are a crook, and I am a crook, so you keep quiet and I'll keep quiet," such is their motto. The result is that harmony that you so unreasonably admire. But even such crooks' complicity is limited, and you will see me realizing by this time. The rumpus in your Socialist Democratic National Office broke out since you wrote. And naturally. There is not enough boodle to go around.

A. N., CHICAGO, ILL.—Peppin turned up in this office on the 7th instant, meaning to spy around for his friend Eberle, the illicit corruptionist of Pittsburgh. He came thinking the Editor of The People was out of town, and the coast clear. He was mistaken. Was ordered off the premises of the S. L. P. as an expelled member, and left with his mouth full of bluster and obscenity.

B. S. J., BOSTON, MASS.—The story is correctly told by you, Sertorius, the Roman general, organized and held the Iberians together by means of hocus-pocus, and did great things. But your conclusion is inadmissible that, therefore, hocus-pocus is needed to accomplish anything with the masses. You don't tell the whole tale about Sertorius. In the first place, he did not aim at overthrowing existing conditions; he only aimed at making himself redoubtable to his fellow Romans so as to be allowed to return home. In the second place, soon as he was murdered his organization fell to pieces; his death broke the spell of all his hocus-pocus. The sunken piers of the Socialist Republic must be solid sense.

L. B. G., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—It would be as easy as rolling off a log. All De Leon would have to do would be to write a letter to the Party insinuating "intrigue," "ambition," etc., and poitroniously run away, and he will forthwith be canonized by the Kangaroos; forthwith, from being "a limb of Satan," he will be talked of by them as "that good old man," "that dear old man," "that sweet old man," "that cherub of an old man."

READER, PROVIDENCE, R. I.—What Emmanuel Siff did was this: Certain criticisms of the Party officers, made by a Comrade to Siff, were considered by Siff as a promise that the Comrade would wade with Siff through the mire of treason and slander that Siff had in mind. Siff found himself mistaken. At a meeting of the General Committee of Section New York, the Comrade, not only did not vote with Siff, but rebuked him severely. A few days later, Siff goes to that Comrade's employ and denounces the Comrade in immeasurable terms. The employer told the Comrade, and the Comrade marched before the N. E. C., of which Siff was a member, and told the story of how Siff had tried to deprive him of his living. Siff, taken by surprise, had no time to organize a fresh set of lies to cover the old set, and admitted it all, and tried to justify his infamy. He was suspended by the Section, tried and expelled.

H. C., SAGINAW, MICH.—The 12 men

that "represent" Labor on the Civic Federation are: Samuel Gompers; John Mitchell, President United Mine Workers; Frank J. Sargent, General Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; and now a political job-holder as Commissioner of Immigration; Theodore J. Shaffer, President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cutters' National Union; Daniel J. Keefe, President International Longshoremen's Association; James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, President Moulders' Union; James M. Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Edward E. Clark, Grand Chief Conductor Order Railway Conductors; Henry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers; and W. MacArthur, Editor "Coast Seamen's Journal."—Do you need to be told how these 12 men earn their living, or to what class they actually belong?

The 12 men who represent capital on the Civic Federation are: Marcus A. Hanna, of coal mines, iron, shipping and street railways; Charles M. Schwab, President U. S. Steel Corporation; S. R. Galloway, President American Locomotive Works; Charles A. Moore, President Shaw Electric Crane Co.; John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Standard Oil and other corporations too numerous to mention; Edward P. Ripley, President Atchafalpa, Tropic and Santa Fe Railway system; J. K. Rutledge, Vice-President Southern Pacific Railroad Company; H. H.



## OFFICIAL.

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**  
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Read Street, New York.  
**SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.**  
—W. S. Corbin, Secretary, 70 Colborne Street, London, Ontario.

**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.**  
2-6 New Read Street. (The Party's literary agency.)

Notice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting held on Friday, October 10, at 2-6 New Read Street. A. Klein in the chair. The financial report for the week ending October 4 showed receipts \$40.70; expenditures, \$118.94.

Communications: From W. W. Cox, Collinsville, Ill., reporting that he had received organizer's commission and was about to start on his tour through the State; also that new State Executive Committee for Illinois would soon be elected by the Section. From Indianapolis, Ind., reporting that nominations had been filed by S. E. C. and that proceedings had been started to prevent Keady from using the name "Socialist" party; also giving record of Frank Jordan while at Indianapolis and his action while there on his mission from the "only logical center." From Michigan State Executive Committee reporting filing of nominations and other matters. From Salt Lake City, Utah, asking whether Connolly would stop there on his way to California. Secretary reported to have replied that this depends upon action of San Francisco, which has not been heard from definitely. From Ohio S. E. C. reporting filing of nominations and other matters. From Easton, Pa., asking that \$5 donated by former Section Easton to Connolly fund be returned. Secretary instructed to reply that a body which has left the S. L. P. is not entitled to any fund belonging to Section Easton, and that such body, if it holds any property of former Section Easton, does so contrary to Article 2, Section 17, of the Party's constitution. Charter application with twenty names received from Allegheny County, Pa., for reorganization of Section at that place. Another application with 11 names received from Chicago, Ill. It was resolved to grant both charters and to revoke charters previously granted. It was further resolved to revoke the charters of Sections Easton, Pa., Bethlehem, Pa., and that of Reading, Pa.

A communication was received from a member of the Italian Branch of Section New York, setting forth that, at a meeting of Italian Party members, it had been decided to form a "Federation." Similar information having been received from other sources, which, however, does not make it clear whether this "Federation" is intended as an auxiliary organization or what else, the secretary was instructed to inform Section New York and ask that the Section investigate the matter.

Adjourned.  
Julius Hammer,  
Recording Secretary.

## NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the New York State Executive Committee was held in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Read Street, on October 8, 1902, at 6 p. m. Comrade Moren in the chair. All members present. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

A letter was received from Section Troy asking that Corrigan or Berry be sent on an agitation tour to Rensselaer, Albany and Schenectady, but since these comrades are on tours for other State Executive Committees the request could not be granted. The financial secretary was instructed to see if there are speakers available for the above sections.

Over to the townsmen's strike it was decided to give De Leon Johnston date, October 18, to Sections Troy and Albany, as the strike offers a better field for agitation.

Letters were also received from Sections Auburn, Gloversville and Schenectady relative to the campaign.

Affidavit of Cohoes was accepted as a member-at-large.

Richmond County reported its vote on the mileage fund matter, and the same was ordered filed.

Carroll's report of progress on his agitation tour was received and ordered filed.

The committee on Daily People pledges reported having received the following pledges since last meeting: Oscar Lent, \$1; Wm. Odenwald, \$1; J. Odenwald, \$1; Chas. Nabrowski, \$5; D. C. Berger, \$1; and Chas. Zolot, \$2. Also reported the following payments received: O. Lent, \$1; J. Odenwald, \$1; and C. Nabrowski, \$2. The committee recommended the printing of notices on the expiration of dates of payment, which recommendation was concurred in.

The campaign committee reported that the Labor News Company is now printing the new list.

It was decided to advertise De Leon's letter of acceptance in The Weekly People.

A communication from John T. McDonough, Secretary of State, under date of October 1, 1902, was received, stating that the certificate of nomination of State officers by the Socialist Labor Party had been received and filed this day.

Adjournment followed.  
Email Mueller, Sec'y.

## GENERAL COMMITTEE SECTION NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A regular meeting was held Saturday, October 11, 1902, 8:30 p. m. in The Daily People building, 2-6 New Read Street, Manhattan. Chairman, Max Rosenberg; vice chairman, Donald Ferguson. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Four new delegates were seated. Eleven new members were admitted.

A letter from the National Executive Committee was received and referred to the City Executive Committee for action.

The resignation of Herman Entenmann, Thirty-fifth Assembly District, Manhattan, was accepted.

The City Committee reported it had ready for distribution 50,000 leaflets on "The S. L. P. and the S. D. P.," 50,000 on "Workmen and the Trusts," 50,000 of Daniel De Leon's letter of acceptance of nomination for governor; also that the Hebrew translation of the leaflet "The S. L. P. and the S. D. P.," and the Polish and Italian leaflets will be ready for distribution in a few days.

The Entertainment Committee reported that 5000 tickets were ready for the entertainment and fair on Thanksgiving Day.

giving Day, and that the Kaltenborn orchestra has been engaged to render the musical programme. Three new members were elected to the Entertainment Committee as follows: Joseph Scheuerer, Louis Kobel and O. Joseph.

After disposing of routine business in connection with the campaign, adjournment followed.

A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

## CAMPAIGN FUND, SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P.

Comrades and friends of the Socialist Labor Party are urged to push campaign lists and gather contributions. Funds are needed for the distribution of leaflets and for the numerous other expenses of the campaign. Our work, especially in the matter of leaflets, can be measurably extended by an increased income from this source.

The following has been collected to date:

Previously acknowledged.....\$52.32  
Julius Hammer, donation.....5.00  
16th and 18th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, on list 138.....1.00  
13th and 14th A. D.'s, Brooklyn, campaign list 132......50  
35th A. D., New York, on account on list No. 96.....4.00  
23rd A. D., New York, campaign fund list No. 60.....4.75  
1st, 2nd and 5th A. D.'s, New York, list No. 5.....3.25  
18th A. D., New York, list No. 177.....2.35  
11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, on account on list No. 28.....2.50  
11th and 13th A. D.'s, New York, on account on list No. 31.....2.00  
28th A. D., New York, on list No. 69.....2.60  
6th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 119.....1.25  
7th A. D., Brooklyn, on list No. 121.....1.00

Total.....\$82.52  
L. Abelson, Organizer,  
2-6 New Read Street, Manhattan.

## A WORD TO ORGANIZERS.

Organizers of sections having dates for Connolly meetings should see to it that the meetings are well advertised. Connolly's tour is certain to produce good results for the S. L. P. and the best possible effort should be made to insure him good audiences. The greater the number that hear him the greater will be the effect for good to the Party. It is natural that they will wish to hear a fellow workman fresh from the old country. Send notice to the local press. If daily papers, a day or two in advance of the meeting. If weekly papers a week or ten days' notice should be given, but don't depend on this for advertising; get the word around through the shop, on the car, whenever you come in contact with your fellow-workmen be ready to extend an invitation. A card or handbill should be handed out, as it serves as a reminder. Connolly is an excellent speaker and a master of his subject. Make the most of the opportunity presented by his visit.

## NEW HAVEN, IMPORTANT!

All comrades and sympathizers will come to headquarters of the S. L. P. at 849 State Street as frequently as possible. The section has a large amount of work before it pending the election, November 4, and there is work in plenty for all. The subdivision of labor means an increased product. Come early and often. No one does his duty until he has done his whole duty. Work, not shirk, is the order of the day. Be up and doing. Yours faithfully,  
Elna Outley, Organizer.

## SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE, LOCAL 368.

The following officers have been elected for the next six months:  
Organizer—James Payton.  
Financial secretary—Max Cohn.  
Treasurer—Martin Dee.  
Delegates to D. A. 19—Edwin Loft, James Payton and Max Cohn.  
Agitation Committee—Payton, Radcliffe, and Geodecke.  
Grievance Committee—Sampson, Hemiston and Geodecke.  
Auditing Committee—Brotherton, Subcliffe and Parker.  
Edwin Loft, Recording Secretary.

## BERRY'S ITINERARY IN MASS.

New Bedford, Thursday, October 16.  
Fall River, Friday, October 17.  
Taunton, Saturday, October 18.  
Salem, Sunday, October 19.  
Peabody, Monday, October 20.  
Gloucester, Tuesday, October 22.  
Amesbury, Wednesday, October 23.  
Newburyport, Thursday, October 23.  
Brookline, Friday, October 24.  
Haverhill, Saturday, October 25.  
Boston and vicinity until election day.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE!

We cannot receive subscriptions for The Monthly People for readers in Greater New York, except in Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond boroughs. The postal regulations provide that postage of one cent per copy be affixed for delivery in the territory which we have excepted. Business Management.

## WISCONSIN.

The following amounts have been received in response to an appeal for funds by the Wisconsin State Committee:

Carl McKinley, \$1.00; Unknown, 50 cents.  
John Vierthaler,  
Secretary Wisconsin State Committee.

## TO ORGANIZERS.

In order that the list of authorized agents for The Weekly People may be brought up to date, we request all organizers to send in the name and address of the comrade who is now acting as agent. Sections that have not elected agents are requested to do so at next meeting.

## SOCIALIST COLLEGE CLUBS.

The University of Wisconsin Socialist club desires to correspond with any Socialist club of college students.

Daniel W. Loon, Secretary, 521 State Street, Madison, Wis.

## NEW JERSEY.

Comrades holding Congressional lists please forward same to George P. Herrschaft, secretary of State Committee.

## SECTION CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

October 15.—Public Square, Dinger.  
October 16.—Public Square, Goerke.  
October 18.—Public Square, Dinger and Kirchner.

October 18.—West Side Market, Kirchner and Holwell.

October 22.—Public Square, Kirchner.

October 23.—Public Square, Dinger.

October 25.—Public Square, Goerke and Kirchner.

October 25.—St. Clair and Wilson avenues, Dinger and Holwell.

October 29.—Public Square, Goerke.

October 30.—Public Square, Dinger.

November 1.—Public Square, Kirchner and Dinger.

November 1.—West Side Market, Goerke and Holwell.

November 3.—Public Square, Dinger and Kirchner.

Sunday afternoons, weather permitting, at Public Square, Dinger, Goerke and Kirchner.

James Matthews, Organizer.

## SECTION LAWRENCE OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Lawrence has the following meetings scheduled, others to be arranged for later. Chairmen and speakers will govern themselves accordingly.

October 18.—Corner Amesbury and Essex streets—S. J. French and Stephen Surridge.

October 25.—Corner Mill and Essex streets—John Kenny, S. J. French and J. T. Youngblood.

October 28.—In City Hall—S. J. French and Frank B. Jordan, of Lynn.

S. J. French, Organizer.

## CARROLL'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for the State organizer, William H. Carroll. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do all in their power to make this tour a success.

October 15, 16 and 17—Syracuse.

October 18 and 19—Watertown.

October 20 and 21—Auburn.

October 22 and 23—Rochester.

October 24—Batavia.

October 25, 26 and 27—Buffalo.

October 28—Dunkirk.

October 29—Corning.

October 30 and 31—Elmira.

November 1—Owego.

November 2 and 3—Binghamton.

## S. L. P. SUPPLIES.

Dues cards, per 100.....\$ .40  
Application cards, per 100......40  
Constitutions, per 100......70  
Platforms, per 1000 (4-page leaflet) 1.50  
Rubber stamps (regular size), each......67

Orders should be accompanied by cash. To keep credit accounts for trifling amounts is a useless waste of time and postage, spent in endeavoring to collect several times over a small sum of 25 or 50 cents.

Address all orders to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Read Street, New York City.

## HARTFORD, NEW BRITAIN, KEN-SINGTON, WINDSOR LOCKS, ATTENTION!

A County Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Hartford County, will be held Sunday, October 19, 2 p. m. in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main Street, Hartford, Conn., to nominate a candidate for Sheriff of Hartford County.

State Executive Committee, S. L. P.  
M. Lechner, Secretary.

## ITINERARY OF J. F. MALLONEY AND SAM J. FRENCH.

October 15.—Pittsfield.  
October 16.—Holyoke.  
October 17.—Springfield.  
October 18.—Marlboro.  
October 19.—Worcester.  
October 20.—Fitchburg.  
October 21.—Lowell.  
October 22.—Lawrence.  
October 23.—Haverhill.  
October 24.—Lynn.  
October 25.—Salem.  
October 26.—Boston.  
October 27.—Open date.  
October 28.—Lawrence.

## SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES BY SECTION CLEVELAND.

Schedule for free lectures by Section Cleveland, 356 Ontario Street (top floor), German-American Bank Building.  
October 19.—Social Effects of Machinery, Harry E. Wagner.  
October 20.—Capitalism or Socialism, W. J. Holwell.  
November 2.—S. T. & L. A. vs. Pure and Simple Democracy, Paul Dinger.  
November 9.—Lessons Taught by Late Elections, John Kirchner.

## ITINERARY OF JAMES CONNOLLY.

October 11—Syracuse, N. Y.  
October 15—Buffalo, N. Y.  
October 16—Buffalo, N. Y.  
October 17—Cleveland, Ohio.  
October 18—Detroit, Mich.  
October 19—Columbus, Ohio.  
October 20—Cincinnati, Ohio.  
October 21 and 22—Kentucky.  
October 23 and 24—Indiana.  
October 25 and 26—St. Louis, Mo.  
October 28—East St. Louis, Ill.  
October 30—Chicago, Ill.  
November 1—Duluth, Minn.  
November 2—Minneapolis, Minn.  
November 3—St. Paul, Minn.

## CAMPAIGN LEAFLETS NOW READY.

Members, friends and sympathizers of Section New York desiring to aid in the distribution of campaign leaflets are requested to call on or address L. Abelson, organizer, 2-6 New Read Street, New York City.

## CONNOLLY MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

Section Columbus, Ohio, has secured the Odd Fellows Hall for the above meeting to be held on Sunday evening, October 19. Readers of The Daily and Weekly People in Columbus are hereby requested and urged to do their best to make this meeting a success. The committee of arrangements would appreciate all the help that can be brought into service, in the way of distributing advertisements throughout the city, and would further suggest that comrades in Central Ohio, as far as possible, attend this meeting.

The regular meeting of the Section will be held on Sunday of the same date at 141½ East Main Street. Should any comrades outside of Columbus attend the Connolly meeting we will be glad if they would attend the Section meeting in the afternoon.

Otto Steinhoff, Organizer.

## CANADIAN S. L. P.

Regular meeting of the N. E. C. held at London, Ont., October 6, with Comrade D. Ross in the chair; C. Corbin and W. Forbes absent without excuse.

The minutes of last session were adopted as read.

Communications: A letter was received from Section London stating that J. W. Pearce had been elected to fill vacancy on the N. E. C.; also that I. F. Courcier had been elected to the office of Organizer in place of Comrade F. Haselgrove who resigned. As Comrade Pearce was present he was installed on N. E. C. From Section Vancouver referring to matters in Hamilton, Ont., and containing letter from Comrade McCormick, of New Watkins, Wash., bearing on the Washington S. E. C. proposition.

As the National Secretary had answered this communication satisfactorily, it was ordered filed. From Comrade Gordon, of Buffalo, stating that as he had written Section Hamilton several times relative to his case there, but received no answer, he now appealed to the N. E. C. for some information in the matter. The secretary was instructed to reply to this communication, stating that we will retain the services of Du Vernet and Jones for the defense of Roadhouse and Gordon in their trial before the Circuit Court.

A letter, received from Section Hamilton, in reply to a request from the N. E. C. of last meeting, asking, "what Section Hamilton understands as the legal instructions to fight the by-law and how far they are prepared to carry these instructions out?" and giving none of the information asked for, called forth some very forcible comments from the members of the N. E. C., the committee being unanimous in its opinion. The Secretary was instructed to reply, noting the points raised by the different speakers.

From Section Toronto, stating that the "Organizer's Fund" had grown to about \$50; also asking for information in the Roadhouse-Gordon case. The N. E. C. resolved that it would no longer carry on its business in this case as heretofore, but communicate with Du Vernet and Jones direct, and instructed the Secretary to write Section Toronto's organizer (Comrade Woodley) to this effect.

From Section Winnipeg referring to Comrade Connolly, etc., left in hands of Secretary to reply.

The National Secretary and Treasurer were instructed to have the semi-annual report prepared at next meeting.

Philip Courtenay, Rec. Sec.

## DE LEON'S ITINERARY.

The New York State Executive Committee has decided upon the following tour for Daniel De Leon, the party's candidate for governor of New York. Comrades, friends and sympathizers are urged to make arrangements accordingly, and do their utmost to make the meetings successful in every respect.

October 15—Albany and Troy.

October 16—Schenectady.

October 17—Amsterdam.

October 18—Troy.

October 19—Gloversville.

October 20—Utica.

October 21 and 22—Syracuse.

October 23—Watertown.

October 24—Auburn.

October 25—Rochester.

October 26 and 27—Buffalo.

## BOSTON OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, October 17—Baker's Mills, Milton Lower Mills.  
Tuesday, October 21—Heath square, Jamaica Plain District.  
Friday, October 24—Castle square, Boston, Mass.

## PARTIAL ITINERARY OF W. W. COX IN ILLINOIS.

October 15, 16 and 17—Peoria and vicinity.  
October 18.—Jacksonville.  
October 19, 20, 21 and 22.—Springfield and vicinity.

## OPEN AIR MEETINGS, JERSEY CITY.

Thursday, Oct. 16, Kearney and Jackson avenues.  
Monday, Oct. 20, Boulevard and Zabriskie street.  
Wednesday, Oct. 22, Pacific and Commanipaw avenues.  
Thursday, Oct. 23, Johnson Avenue and Grand street.

## HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

A City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Hartford, will be held Wednesday, October 16, 8 p. m. in S. L. P. Hall, 892 Main Street, to nominate a Senator for the First Senatorial District and a Judge for the Probate Court.

M. Lechner, Financial Secretary,  
For the Organizer.

## Authorized Agents for The Weekly People.

AKRON, O.—W. Garrity, 194 Upton Street.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Clinton H. Pierce, 11 S. Swan Street.  
ALLEGHENY, PA.—R. W. Evans, 1301 Rush Street.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Geo. Wagner, 324 N. Second Street.  
BALTIMORE, MD.—Robert W. Stevens, 632 Columbia Avenue.  
BELLEVILLE, ILL.—Walter Goss, 701 Bristow Street.  
BOSTON, MASS.—Frank Bohmbach, 87 Marlboro Street, Jamaica Plain.  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—J. C. Custer, 1,066 Main Street.  
BUENA VISTA, PA.—W. H. Thomas.  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—D. E. Reinstadt, 521 Broadway.  
CANTON, O.—Chas. Pfirman, 603 Eliza-beth Street.  
CHICAGO, ILL.—Marcus Perison, 222 W. North Avenue.  
Cleveland, Ohio: Carl Peterson, 2,494 Lake Street; C. A. Swanson, 5418 Fifth Avenue.  
R. J. Welch, 560 N. Fulton Street, Pullman.  
CINCINNATI, O.—Frank Gelsler, 1087 Marshall Avenue.  
CLEVELAND, O.—P. C. Christiansen, 90 1/2 Professor Street, Fred Brown, 225 Isabella Street.  
CLINTON, IOWA.—E. C. Matsoch, 102 Collinsville, ILL.—Phillip Veal.  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—L. Gunther, 3 South El Paso St.  
COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Otto Steinhoff, 493 So. Third St.  
F. A. Bohn, 71 W. Eleventh Avenue.  
DENVER, COLO.—Room 400 Club Building.  
DETROIT, MICH.—P. Frisema, Jr., 334 Arndt Street.  
DULUTH, MINN.—Ed. Kris, 614 Garfield Avenue.  
DAYTON, O.—Bert Klopfer, 516 W. Third Street.  
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.—Garret Stevens, Rochester Building.  
ELIZABETH, N. J.—G. T. Petersen, 219 Third Street.  
ERIE, PA.—Fred Uhlman, 656 W. 19th Street.

## EVANSVILLE, IND.—C. Schaad, 17 E. Pennsylvania Street.

EVERETT, MASS.—William Edmond-stone, 205 Bow Street.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—Wright Wilde, 121 East Street.

GARDNER, MASS.—Thos. Smith, 18 Greenwood Street.

GLOVESVILLE, N. Y.—M. E. Wilcox, 47 E. Third Street.

GRAND JUNCTION, COLO.—J. F. Sloan, Hamilton, Ohio—Ben Hilbert, Jr., 511 Central Avenue.

HAITFORD, CONN.—Fred Fellerman, 2 State Street, top floor.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Michael T. Berry, 12 Arch Street.

HOMER, PA.—James Lawry, 701 Amity Street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—John J. Loverde, Socialist Labor Hall, 707 Preston Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—J. Burkhardt, 204 N. Noble Street.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—J. De Castro, 714 W. Railroad Street.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—Jos. Trautwein, 1113 Stewart Avenue.

KEVIN CITY, CAL.—C. D. Lavin.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—Samuel J. French, 65 Methuen Street.

LINCOLN, NEE.—Dr. N. S. Aley, P. O. Box 1019.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Louis C. Haller, 205 1-2 So. Main Street.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Thos. Sweeney, 1490 High Street.

LOWELL, MASS.—John Farrel, 24 Wilder Street.

LYNN, MASS.—Michael Tracy, 15 Ellis Street.

MACKESPORT, PA.—John Hobbs, 526 White Street.

MEDFORD, MASS.—George Anderson, 18 Almont Street.

MILFORD, CONN.—Gust. Langer, P. O. 774.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Charles H. Minkley, 1076 Tenth Street.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Chas. A. Johnson, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington Avenue S.

MONTREAL, CAN.—J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal Avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.—A. P. Witte, 78 Springfield Avenue.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—Dennis McGon, 251 Sawyer Street.